12 PAGES. **The New-York Times.** 12 PAGES.

VOL. XLIV...NO. 13,479. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1894. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HILL WILL WIN IN CHEMUNG

REPUBLICANS ADMIT THAT HIS PLURALITY WILL BE 1,500.

In Surrounding Counties Republican Orators Are Telling the Farmers that the Depression Is Due to the Wilson Bill—Gov. Flower Is Doing Much to Counteract the Effect of Republican Sophistry — Chemung Democrats United.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Senator David B. Hill closes his campaign in this city, as his custom has been for the past thirteen years. The two-thousand-five-hundred-dollar wigwam which has been constructed for this special occasion stands in the heart of the residence part of the city.

The hall, or opera house, in which Mr. Depew spoke on Wednesday, and which nearly fell apart when Mr. Hill spoke in 1888, owing to the large and compressed audience, is, necessarily, inadequate this year, particularly when applications flooded the County Committee from places over 100 miles away.

Men of a speculative nature, on Thursday, were selling tickets at Binghamton at prices ranging from 75 cents to $1.25 each. And they found many takers.

Elmira, which is always generous and enthusiastic to Mr. Hill, is preparing to smash the record on this occasion. Even Republicans concede that he will receive a plurality of 1,500 in Chemung County.

The Democratic factions that divided the party in 1892 over the election of delegates to the Chicago Convention, have ceased to exist. Alexander C. Eustace, who was the head of one, retired from the State Committee and from politics last Fall, but is enthusiastic for the State and local ticket.

Dr. Robert P. Bush, the chief of the other faction, is now the Acting Superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory, during the suspension of Mr. Brockway.

In consequence of the imposing front of the Democrats, the Republicans are not making the fight that is so noticeable in other counties. It is true that the party is united, and is abundantly supplied with funds. It always is. But one element that has degraded and disgraced the politics of this county will be lacking this year—the colonization of voters. Every one of prominence in either party predicts a clean and an honest election.

The Elmira Reformatory matter is considered more or less as a political factor. The fact that both Republican and Democratic candidates to the Assembly are friendly to Mr. Brockway, and that the Democratic candidate, John B. Stanchfield, is counsel to the commission investigating the alleged abuses, would indicate how the trend of sentiment in Elmira is toward the charges that have been made.

Mr. Stanchfield was the law partner of Senator Hill before he became Governor of the State. He has been Mayor of the city, and was, without exception, the strongest available candidate for the Assembly in the county.

His opponent, Col. Archie Baxter, was one of the youngest commissioned regimental commanders in this State at the close of the war of the rebellion. He has been a member of the Assembly, and was United States Marshal under Gen. Harrison. As a stump speaker he is one of the best in the State, and at any other time his election would be a foregone conclusion. He accepted the nomination under protest, but, once in the fight, has made the most aggressive kind of a campaign.

The enthusiasm for Hill in Chemung naturally extends to the adjoining county of Schuyler—where he was born—an agricultural county, like Chemung. In spite of the enthusiasm, however, it is doubtful whether the general voter was ever more thoroughly dissatisfied than he is at the present time.

The Republican orators have cunningly contrived to lay before him literature and arguments to show that the present commercial depression is all due to the Wilson bill, that the low price he receives for his hops, his cheese, his appies, potatoes, eggs, his hay, and his wool, is all due to the operation of a bill that has not yet gone into full operation.

The fight along the canal counties was opened two weeks ago by Senator Hill, and all last week the heaviest orators of both parties were thrown into the Mohawk Valley and along the line of the New-York Central—the Republicans trying to show to the farmer that the Wilson bill is responsible for the hard times, the Democrats to convince their auditors that Republican inflation and protection have produced this depression. This week the battle of oratory has been transferred to the southern tier, and here it is waged with unceasing vigor and energy.

Bourke Cockran opened the battle on Monday night, and since then Chauncey Depew, Gov. Flower, and Senator Hill have been whipping politics to a white heat. Each, in his way, has supplied arguments that have brought out public sentiment to a degree that has surprised even Chemung.

The Republicans are pleading poverty in Chemung, where the allotment of Republican funds, it is said, will not exceed $1,000.

From the adjoining counties the tales are different. There the Republicans are reveling in funds—displayed even in the luxury of their headquarters and in the large force of clerks employed and the poll workers already engaged. And it is this appearance of money that is alarming the Democrats.

"Everything points to a perfect carnival of political debauchery next Tuesday," said a former member of Congress. "Of all classes of workmen, the farmer has suffered the keenest during the past two years. Every kind of produce he has touched has depreciated in value ruinously. Those who abandoned wheat and corn to raise potatoes and cabbage find themselves worse off than ever.

"The farmer was never in such hard luck, or so much affected by the hard times. It is not so much the principle involved in selling his vote as to what he can get for this commodity, for it is so regarded along the southern tier."

This same man explained that he had talked with half a hundred farmers throughout the State, and, as a rule, they all were dissatisfied. Their complaints were all of the same tenor. They could find no market for their produce, and what prices they obtained were often less than the cost of production. A farmer in Steuben County shipped three carloads of cabbages to New-York. The consignee wrote him that he had disposed of the cabbages, but that the price obtained failed to cover the cost of transportation.

"Our orators throughout the State are demonstrating to the farmer that the tariff has had nothing whatever to do with the reduction in the price of farm products," said ex-Speaker Bush this afternoon, "and, I hope, with success. In Chemung we do not hear so many complaints as do the people in other counties.

"All the Republican speakers are pointing to the Wilson bill as being responsible for the hard times, and our men are, naturally, offsetting these assertions, and are showing that the depression began long before Mr. Cleveland was elected, or even nominated."

Gov. Flower, in all his talks to the people of the rural districts, is making apparent the fallacy of the Republican position by citing how the price of wheat and barley fell, even under the protection afforded by the McKinley bill, which increased the duty on the former 5 cents a bushel, and from 10 cents to 30 cents a bushel on the latter. The Governor, who has always been extremely popular with the farmers, will counteract, I am certain, much of the effect of the insidious arguments of the Republican press and Republican speakers."

DRILLS ON THE CINCINNATI

Interesting Exercises to Test the Efficiency of the New Cruiser's Men.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 2.—This was a busy day on the new cruiser Cincinnati, and with the completion of duty, the task of the inspection of the ship was completed, the Naval Board returning to this city this evening, and are ready to leave for their stations. The day's duty on the ship began with the fire drill of a man-of-war. All the water-tight compartments were closed, and hose connecting with every part of the ship to fight flames supposed to be raging in the forward part of the cruiser. The flames were fought until supposed to be subdued, when the hose was changed aft, and tons of water thrown into the vessel there.

A cutting-out expedition was then organized for a surprise attack from an enemy, all the boats of the ship being called into service for the enemy, composed of a ship's crew, the resistence being by the reserves of the Cincinnati.

The torpedo trial occurred this afternoon, when two of the Whitehead make were used at a pressure of ten thousand pounds to the square inch. Targets were set at four hundred yards with an immersion of five feet. The trial was hardly successful. The torpedoes were picked up, however, by ship's boats sent out for the purpose. They are valued at $2,000.

Abandonment of ship was an exceedingly interesting feature of the day's exercises. When the order was given, the entire crew of the vessel, which was supposed to be in a sinking condition, took to the ten boats with which the ship is supplied. The boats were provided with rations—meat, bread, water, &c.—and ammunition for an emergency.

A "collision-mat" drill concluded the work of the day, the purpose being to see the efficiency of the crew in case of collision, when a water-tight compartment is stove, so that quick work is necessary to prevent the vessel from going down. The mats were gotten out and applied to the portion of the ship designated as stove in, the pumps being started to free the vessel.

On the whole, the trial was satisfactory. The Cincinnati will remain here till after the Ericsson speed trial, and then go to Brooklyn Navy Yard for minor changes in her equipment.

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RESCUED.

Great Excitement at a Fire in a Rutgers Place Factory.

Nearly all the property on the second, third, and fourth floors of the five-story brick building 5 Rutgers Place was destroyed about 11 o'clock last night. Kaplan's rag shop is in the basement of the building, and the National Suspender Manufacturing Company occupies the other floor.

Over 100 men and women, and children were rescued by the firemen, and Policemen Murphy and Powers of Madison Street Station.

Many of them were panic-stricken, and rushed from the adjoining building, 7 Rutgers Place, in their night clothes, some with their clothing over their arms, and others carrying pieces of furniture. Not one person was injured, so far as could be learned. The fire was under control about midnight.

Four valuable horses, one a racehorse, were in the basement of No. 5, and were taken out with difficulty through the blinding smoke.

Dr. Kaplan owned the building, and the loss on it and his stock of rags will amount to about $2,500. The National Suspender Manufacturing Company's loss will be about $2,000 by fire and water.

The crowd was so great in the vicinity that Sergt. McSwyney sent out the reserves of the Madison Street Station.

The cause of the fire and the amount of the insurance are unknown.

DEPEW'S BIG BUFFALO MEETING.

The Music Hall Was Crowded and He Was Warmly Greeted.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Chauncey M. Depew to-day journeyed here from Jamestown. He made speeches at Cherry Creek, Pine Valley, Dayton, Hamburg, Gowanda, Collins, Lawton, North Collins, Eden Centre, and other places.

A cheer went up as Mr. Depew stepped off the car here, and a long line of carriages, his being at the head, drove to the Iroquois. From there he went to the home of James Sweeney, where he spent the remainder of the day, until the time for the big meeting in the evening, which was held in Music Hall.

Mr. Depew was escorted to the hall by a company of the Boys in Blue, from Rochester, an enormous crowd of people, and several bands of music, at the head of which was the band of the Seventy-fourth Regiment.

Mr. Depew received an ovation as he entered the hall, which was jammed within and without, and reminded one of the big reception to Gen. Harrison in the Carnegie Music Hall.

The party will remain in Buffalo to-night, and will start on the return journey to-morrow at 8 o'clock A. M. Mr. Depew making ten speches between here and Jersey City.

Heavy Registration in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 2.—The total registration in this State is 290,000, which means a vote on Tuesday next of about 275,000, or 8,000 more than in the last Presidential election. The registration in the larger cities is: Minneapolis, 43,000; St. Paul, 28,200; Duluth, 13,500.

It is surmised that the result will be close, as there is in the rural districts a drift toward the Populist candidate for Governor.

Surprises may be expected in the Congressional contests. The Seventh District will probably return Boen, Populist, and the Third will likely return Hall, Democrat. The Republicans are sure of three, and are claiming five, Congressmen.

In the State Legislature the Senate will probably have a small fusion majority, but the House will be Republican unless the Populists make unexpected gains in Minneapolis.

Game Law May Have to be Changed.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—The slaughter of deer in the Adirondacks this year has been greater than ever before. It has been found that the present game law, which allows deer to be shot between the 15th of August and the 1st of September, and allows each hunter to kill two deer, does not protect the animals sufficiently.

If deer were killed for the next two years at the rate they were this season, they would be exterminated in that period. The framers of the game law never anticipated this great slaughter.

It was stated in the office of the Fish and Game Commission to-day that the Legislature would probably be asked to shorten the deer season, and might possibly be requested to close it for the next year.

Two of the Cook Gang Captured.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Nov. 2.—Joseph and Patrick Beck, two of the Cook gang of outlaws, now terrorizing the Indian Territory, came over into Oklahoma to steal fresh mounts, and were captured by a posse of citizens of Cushing to-day.

Both were in the Red Rock train robbery and Chandler bank raid, and have been notorious desperadoes for years.

Condensed Cablegrams.

Palermo, Nov. 2.—A warrant is out for the arrest of the cashier of the Banca Populare, which failed recently for 2,000,000 lire.

Berlin, Nov. 2.—The Emperor has conferred the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle upon the King of Servia.

NICHOLAS II. IS PROCLAIMED

THE NEW EMPEROR'S FIRST FORMAL WORDS TO HIS SUBJECTS.

A Ceremony in the Streets of St. Petersburg—A Gloomy Festival Before the Formal Mourning Begins—Grand Duke George Named as the Heir—Some of the Final Scenes in the Dead Czar's Life—The Funeral to be Followed by a Wedding.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.—The imperial heralds, clad in brilliant uniforms, accompanied by trumpeters, announced at 9 o'clock this morning the death of Emperor Alexander III. and the accession to the throne of Emperor Nicholas II. The heralds were escorted by a military guard through the principal streets of the capital. The trumpeters would blow three blasts, when the heralds would proclaim the death of one Emperor and the official birth of another. This proclamation was made from every place of vantage on the route taken by the heralds.

The accession of Grand Duke Nicholas to the throne is being celebrated by a festival to-day, as is customary. This celebration, according to custom, always precedes the period of mourning; hence the newspapers of to-day's issue appear, as usual, without a sign of mourning. The period of mourning will begin to-morrow.

The Senate this morning held a session for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to the new Czar. All the members were present and took the oath. The garrison of St. Petersburg paraded this morning with colors, and were sworn according to the customary forms. The civil servants of the Government will take a similar oath in due course.

Emperor Nicholas II. has issued a proclamation announcing the death of his father, Emperor Alexander III., and continuing as follows:

"May we be consoled by the consciousness that our sorrow is the sorrow of the whole of our beloved people, and may the people not forget that the strength and stability of Holy Russia lies in her unity to us and her unbounded devotion to us. We, however, in this sad and solemn hour, when ascending the ancestral throne of the Russian Empire, and the Czardom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Finland, indissolubly connected therewith, we, in the presence of the Most High, record our solemn vow that we will always make our sole aim the peaceful development of the power and glory of beloved Russia and the happiness of our faithful subjects."

The proclamation concludes by directing that the oath of allegiance be taken to him (Emperor Nicholas II.) and also to the Grand Duke George, his lineal successor, "until God shall vouchsafe to bless with a son the union into which the Emperor is about to enter with Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt."

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Central News has this dispatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent:

"Despite the nominal celebration of a festival, the aspect of the city is sombre and depressing. The theatres and music halls and hundreds of shops are closed. Many public buildings are draped with mourning. Thousands of private citizens have put on black. It is announced that the official period of mourning will last three months.

"All dispatches received to-day from Livadia agree that the Czar's death was peaceful and apparently painless. The Czarina is completely prostrated. The attacks of hysteria for which Dr. Mershejewski recently treated her have returned and threaten to break down her general health, besides inducing paralysis of the feet. Nevertheless the semi-official statement is that she bears up well under her trouble. Her friend and former governess, Mme. Descalle, a Belgian, has been with her throughout the ordeal of the last weeks. Mme. Descalle says that the Czar died in perfect peace, praying audibly with Father Ivan to almost his last breath. She describes the last scene as beautiful and impressive, although agonizing for the Czarina."

The Daily News has received from its Yalta correspondent the following official report of Alexander III.'s death:

"Czar Alexander's death was a pious, devout, and Christian one. He died as only a true man can die, and, as in life, he was inspired with faith, love, and devotion. Some days ago the Czar already felt the approach of death, and prepared himself for it as a faithful Christian, but without neglecting the affairs of Government. He took communion on the 9th and 17th of October. During the last night he was sleepless. In the morning he said to the Empress: 'I feel my life drawing to an end. Be composed. My mind is made up.' Then he ordered all the members of his family to assemble around him. He asked his confessor to administer the sacrament, and took it with pious devotion, repeating the prayer distinctly and in a loud clear voice. The Czar was sitting in an armchair, and did not for a moment lose consciousness.

"After the liturgy the Czar sent for Father Ivan and prayed with him. Half and hour later he asked Father Ivan to come again, and he repeated with him the prayers for the dying. He then received extreme unction. Father Ivan remained till the Czar died.

"At 2 o'clock the Czar's pulse increased and his eye became brighter. A quarter of an hour later he let fall his head and delivered his soul to the grace of the Almighty, bequeathing to his people the blessings of peace."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily News says it is understood that the body will be consecrated in Moscow and then conveyed to the capital, where it will lie in state four days. He confirms the report that Princess Alix of Hesse will return with her brother, to remain a short time in Germany. In Moscow and St. Petersburg every precaution against Nihilist demonstrations has been taken.

The Daily News has this dispatch from Berlin: "Emperor William has appointed Nicholas II. to be chief of the Guard Regiment, Alexander III., Emperor of Russia."

From Odessa, The Daily News hears: "The city is draped in morning. A grand requiem mass was said in the Cathedral to-day. More than 100,000 people were within and without the building. The Prince and Princess of Wales will arrive here at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. They have specially requested that no public reception be given them.

"The People's Rights manifesto has led to numerous arrests here, and more lists and addresses have been handed to the police by the Post Office authorities. Nearly all the university students in Odessa, Kieff, Kharkoff, Moscow, and St. Petersburg are under observance. Nevertheless a large number of copies have been secretly circulated. I learn that in many quarters the moderate and reasonable spirit of the document are producing a grave impression."

The Daily News's correspondent in Vienna says: "Count Kalnoky called at the Russian Embassy to-day in behalf of Em-

Continued on Page 2.

JUMPED SEVEN STORIES TO DEATH.

James Clampelt Leaps from a Window of the Morse Building.

James Clampelt, a liquor dealer, whose home was at 27 Montgomery Street, jumped from the seventh story of the Morse Building, Nassau and Beekman Streets, at 10:40 A. M. yesterday, and was killed.

Clampelt called at the offices of Norwood & Dilley on legal business. He was to have met his wife there, and was requested to await her arrival in one of the smaller offices. Mr. Dilley talked with him for a while and then left him. He returned in a few minutes and Clampelt was missing. A window was wide open. The clerks in the office said Clampelt could not have gone out. They were looking for him when an excited man rushed in and told them Clampelt was lying dead on the sidewalk.

His body had struck the edge of the walk in front of 10 Beekman Street. His skull was crushed, both legs were doubly broken, and he had been severely injured internally. The body lay in the street nearly half an hour before an ambulance arrived from the Chambers Street Hospital, and the street was completely closed to traffic by the dense throng. The ambulance surgeon said death must have been instantaneous.

Mr. Dilley said that Clampelt had called on him several times lately, and seemed to be both mentally and physically incapacitated for doing business.

When Mrs. Clampelt was notified of her husband's suicide she was nearly crazed with grief. She said he had been worrying over his business at 322 Grand Street, and had lost considerable money. He had been suffering with brain trouble for a long while. He left home yesterday morning, Mrs. Clampelt said, in a state of great nervous excitement. He had frequently threatened to kill himself.

Clampelt was formerly in the produce business. With the money he made in that business he bought the Grand Street saloon three years ago, paying for it $6,000. The business did not prove profitable. Clampelt leaves four children, the youngest an infant in arms.

TUNES FOR REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

Rinaldini's Hour of Melody at Mr. Strong's Headquarters.

Giuseppe Rinaldini, with a street piano, strolled through West Twenty-ninth Street yesterday and stopped before Mr. Strong's headquarters. Mrs. Rinaldini was with him. The piano played "Sweet Marie," and then Giuseppe's better half advanced to the door, holding a tin cup. Some visitors gave a dollar to her and said, "Play an hour."

Giusseppe started in to earn his money. The machine he had was loaded with forty different tunes. The organist turned with his right hand until that was weary. Then he wearied his left, and at length Mrs. Giusseppe came in as a relay.

Fred S. Gibbs came in sight at the end of fifteen minutes. The piano was then playing, "The Devil's Dream."

Jacob M. Patterson came five minutes later. The piano had reached that part of its repertory where the tune was, "I'm the Man that Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo."

Cornelius Van Cott approached a little later. The piano began to play, "If I Had a Thousand a Year."

Job Hedges came to the door, and the piano turned to "Marguerite." While Job was there Mr. Patterson came out, and the music box, under the rapid turns of Giuseppe, was reeling off "How Can I Bear to Leave Thee?"

Just then Robert A. Chesebrough, the Republican candidate for Congress, whose headquarters are next door, came to see what it was all about. Giuseppe began to play "The Night Before Larry was Stretched."

Gen. McCook sent a committee of one to Giuseppe, advising him, in the interests of the campaign, to move on. Giuseppe was faithful to his trust. He would not move. "Maka da plenty da mun," he said, and he ground away for one hour and twenty minutes.

ANOTHER JAPANESE VICTORY.

Capture of Fong-Fang-Chen Leaves the Road to Moukden Open.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Japanese Legation has this dispatch dated at Tokio to-day:

"The First Army, under the command of Marshal Yamagata, has got possession of Fong-Fang-Chen and has defeated the Chinese, who are fleeing toward Natien-Ling. The Second Army, under Marshal Oyama, is attacking Kinchow. Both Talien-Wan and Port Arthur are in a critical condition."

The Central News learns that the capture of Fong-Fang-Chen leaves the road to Moukden clear for the Japanese. Marshal Yamagata is expected to be within striking distance of Moukden on Nov. 10. It is believed that the city is held by a very large but untrained and poorly equipped force.

A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says that 10,000 additional troops are leaving Wu-Chang for Chin-Kiang, whence they will go overland to Tien-Tsin. This will make 40,000 troops which have been sent to the front by the Viceroy Chang.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 2.—It is announced in the native papers that the Chinese troops have recaptured Kienlien-Chang after desperate fighting. The Japanese are said to have been driven out of the place with a loss of 3,000 killed and wounded. Upon good authority it is reported that the Japanese are leaving Port Arthur and its vicinity.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT TO HUDSON MAXIM.

He Loses His Left Hand While Experimenting with an Explosive.

FARMINGDALE, N. J., Nov. 2.—Hudson Maxim, President of the Pneumatic Torpedo and Construction Company and brother of Hiram Maxim, inventor of the machine gun and of a flying machine, lost his left hand as the result of a peculiar accidents at the company's works, at Hendrickson's Switch, yesterday.

Mr. Maxim, who was experimenting with an explosive, sprinkled a quantity of it on the floor of the building, at the same time retaining a small amount of the powder in his left hand. With his right hand he struck a match and touched it to the powder on the floor.

In some inexplicable way the powder in his left hand exploded simultaneously with the flash of the powder that had been sprinkled about. The hand was torn off at the wrist.

Dr. Taylor, the chemist at the works, temporarily dressed the extremely painful wound, after which Mr. Maxim went to his home, at 145 East Eighty-second Street, New-York City, for treatment.

A $10,000,000 Concern with $3,300.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 2.—Application for a receiver in the United States Investment and Loan Society was made to-day in the Superior Court by Vice President Samuel A. Dardison of the organization. The concern is capitalized at $10,000,000. The entire assets of the society do not exceed $3,300, but according to the bill its liabilities to members will exceed $12,000. It is claimed in the bill that a large number of the shareholders are dissatisfied with the condition of the society, and have threatened to bring suit for the return of their subscriptions.

Of Interest to Newport Society.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 2.—Victor Sorchan of New-York, who recently married Miss Charlotte Hunnewell of Boston has entered suit against the Newport street railroad for $2,000.

Mr. Sorchan's horse, a thoroughbred, was killed on Bath Road Oct. 1, and he alleges that it was run into by a car on the street railroad which was carelessly managed. The thoroughbred was in charge of a boy who, the company says, was incapable of managing it. The case is down for next week, as is also the suit for alleged slander by E. T. Burge, a butler, against Marietta Stevens. Both cases interest society.

CARTRIDGES HID IN TALLOW

DE LA COVA'S SHIPMENTS MAY HAVE WRECKED WARD LINERS.

A Franklin Street Packer of Goods for Shipping Arrested at the Instance of an Official of the Line—Ammunition in Nine Barrels Found on the Yumuri—The Unaccountable Destruction of the City of Alexandria and Seneca.

An arrest which was made yesterday, at the instance of W. H. T. Hughes of the New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company—the Ward Line—may serve to throw some light on a series of unaccountable disasters which have befallen vessels of that line. The prisoner is Victor De la Cova of 139-141 Franklin Street.

The arrest was made yesterday afternoon by Deputy United States Marshal Bostwick, on the complaint of Mr. Hughes, who charges De la Cova with an unlawful shipment of cartridges on the company's steamship Yumuri, which cleared for Havana with her explosive freight on board last August. The complainant asserts that nine barrels of tallow were received for shipment on the Yumuri, and that in each was concealed a large number of cartridges. The barrels were marked with the initials "H. B.," and were numbered from 325 to 333, inclusive. It is supposed that the cartridges were for the use of insurgents.

The sections of the United States statutes that are alleged to have been violated provide that explosives must be duly declared by the shipper, and that the explosive substances must be placed in compartments separate from the other freight. There is a penalty of fine and imprisonment attached to the infraction of the law.

Mr. Hughes, after De la Cova's arrest, was asked his opinion as to the destruction of Ward Line vessels. He refused to talk, saying the United States District Attorney had requested him to make no statement.

De la Cova, who is a packer of goods for shipment, also refused to make a statement.

The prisoner, who lives at 545 Macon Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, and was admitted to bail. His examination was set for next Thursday, at 2 P. M.

It is possible that the investigation may give some hint as to how the steamship City of Alexandria came to be wrecked by a mysterious explosion at sea, on the night of Nov. 1, 1893, and which has so far been relegated to conjecture. The inquiry may also explain the cause of a disastrous fire which came near wrecking the Seneca, in Havana Harbor, a short time afterward. No satisfactory explanation of either has yet been had. The explosion which wrecked the City of Alexandria caused the death of eleven members of that vessel's crew.

No loss of life attended the Seneca disaster, but the fire, the origin of which has yet to be explained, gained such headway that it was found necessary to scuttle the vessel to prevent her total destruction.

The company had had considerable trouble with the longshoremen here, and it was at first thought that the fires were the result of some plot on the part of the longshoremen. There was no evidence to sustain that view, however, and the theory was abandoned.

MR. WILSON MAKES A GOOD POINT.

Says a Word About Cotton Duck to an Audience in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Congressman W. L. Wilson made a good point in a speech delivered here this evening. Said he:

"Manufacturers of cotton duck were alarmed when they heard of the proposed reduction on cotton manufactures. They said that the foreign manufacturer would get their business.

"I am informed since I came to this city that Baltimore manufacturers of cotton duck have secured the contract for supplying the Japanese Army with the material for their tents.

"If we can undersell the foreigner in his own country, why should we be afraid of his underselling us in our own markets?"

Killed His Brother by Accident.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Willie Schmidt, aged fourteen years, son of Bardolt Schmidt of this city, was shot and killed this morning by his brother Fred, aged sixteen.

The boys had been left alone in the house, and each had a revolver belonging to the older brothers. The one in the hands of Fred was accidentally discharged, the bullet passing through the younger brother's head. Death resulted in half an hour.

Fred is unconscious, suffering from congestion of the brain as the result of fright. There is little hope of his recovery.

P. J. Gleason's Wager of $1,000.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 2.—Ex-Mayor P. J. Gleason, his own candidate for Assembly from this district, came out tonight with a challenge to the administration. Mr. Gleason offers to wager $1,000 that the old fire engine paraded through the city yesterday by the Jefferson Democrats, could pump more water and throw a better stream than any of the new fire engines bought at an outlay of many thousands of dollars by the present City Government.

Will Christen the Steamship St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Mrs. Cleveland has accepted an invitation to christen the American Line steamship St. Louis, which will be launched at Philadelphia on Monday, Nov. 12. The President will not attend the ceremony. Mrs. Cleveland will leave Washington on a special train Monday morning, accompanied by a party of her own selection, including the wives and daughters of Cabinet officers and a number of personal friends. She will return to Washington the same afternoon.

Lawyers Punished for Contempt.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Judge Phelps today punished two prominent lawyers of this city for contempt of court. On Wednesday last Edward J. Clark and Joseph W. Brister came to blows in the courtroom.

Judge Phelps waited until the case was concluded to-day, and then fined them $50 each and ordered that they be imprisoned for twenty-four hours in the county jail.

Casino Capital Stock Paid Up.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—A certificate of the payment in full of the capital stock of the Casino Company of New-York City was filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The capital amounts to $200,000, and the certificate is signed by Joseph A. Arnold, Albert Aronson, and William Frank Hall, a majority of the Directors of the company.

Eleven-Story Building for Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—The Tremont House, which has been one of Boston's leading hotels for seventy-five years, will be closed in December. The building and site have been sold to a syndicate, which will remove the old structure and erect an eleven-story office building to cost $2,700,000.

Both Legs Crushed by the Cars.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 2.—Andrew De Mersman, a produce dealer of Hoboken, who lives at 847 Amsterdam Avenue, New-York, jumped from a coal train here tonight and had both legs crushed.

An Indian Chief's Son Killed.

TULSA, Indian Territory, Nov. 2.—A son of Indian Chief Perryman was blown to atoms to-day. He shot into a keg of powder and it exploded.

FOUNTAIN OF JUSTICE POISONED

Grand Juries Packed and the Penal Code Abolished.

BOARD OF JURORS THE DUPE OF THE MACHINE.

Penalties for Crimes Have Been Avoided Because the Machinery for the Infliction of Punishment Has Been in Tammany's Hands — Provisions of the Penal Code Have Been Violated With Impunity—The Taking of Unlawful Fees Was Proved Before the Fassett Committee—That Fees Were Taken in Ludlow Street Jail for Services not Rendered, Declared to be a Misdemeanor, Was Also Proved—The Provision Regarding Corrupt Bargains for Appointments Has Been of No Avail.

Mr. Goff says that the Grand Jury is "the palladium of our liberties," which should be "freed from even the suspicion of taint." He is right. There is not an institution of all those that have come down to us from our liberty-loving and justice-loving ancestors of higher value than the "Grand Inquest." It is meant on the one hand to see that citizens are not oppressed by prosecution of unfounded charges, and on the other to see that where there is good ground for trial, offenders shall be brought to trial. Its duties link it on the one hand with the police, on the other hand with the judiciary. Its members should be as pure, as impartial, and as firm as any officers of the law. If the Liquor Dealers' Association can dictate the composition of the Grand Jury, so that violations of the law by its members shall go unpunished, lawbreakers of other kinds, who can command a like pull, may do the same. The evidence of Morris Tekulsky, President of the State Liquor Dealers' Association, and that of J. P. Smith, editor of The Wine and Spirit Gazette, make it plain that the jury can be "fixed." An end to that kind of thing can be made on Tuesday by voting Tammany out of power wherever it can be reached.

Can the Grand Jury be packed? When Mr. Tekulsky asked from Mr. Smith "the names of real estate dealers who held property in which liquor was sold," in order to get them put on the Grand Jury, Mr. Smith asked how he would accomplish it. "Never mind," replied Tekulsky, "leave it to me." And when Senator Lexow asked Mr. Smith if "the idea was that in that way the Grand Jury could be fixed so that excise matters would be leniently dealt with," Mr. Smith promptly answered "Yes." That is not a pleasant glimpse of the possibilities of the Grand Jury room. It is one reason the more why the grip of Tammany should be loosened from the law system of this city.

How much do the so-called Board of Jurors have to do with picking out the members of the Grand Jury? Most of them nothing; several of them a great deal. Read this extract from the proceedings of the Lexow committee on Thursday:

"Mr. Goff—Yes, and the law requires that the entire Board of Jurors must sit and select the Grand Juries, but an investigation has shown that the Board of Jurors has made it a practice to adjourn and appoint a sub-committee of three, to whom such names as are wanted are sent for appointment.

"Senator Lexow—And it is in this way that people charged, or about to be charged, with crime are able to pack a Grand Jury?

"Mr. Goff—Yes, and this sub-committee consists of the Commissioner of Jurors, the County Clerk, and a Judge, whom I don't care to name."

It will thus be seen that, though the Board of Jurors includes the Mayor and six Judges, only one Judge, the County Clerk, and the Commissioner really act, and these act only on the lists submitted by the Commissioner. The process is handy for an experienced manipulator. Tekulsky clearly knew how to work it. But it is a very dangerous system, and should be got rid of. Down Tammany!

IT NULLIFIES THE PENAL CODE.

Provisions of the Criminal Law Are Set Aside by Its Members.

The people of the State of New-York adopted a penal code July 26, 1881, providing for the punishment of crime. Tammany Hall has nullified almost every section of this code as far as its members are concerned. The crimes defined in the code have been perpetrated every day, but the penalties prescribed have been avoided because all the machinery for the infliction of punishment has been in Tammany hands.

"A crime," declares the code, "is an act or omission forbidden by law, and punishable upon conviction by death, or imprisonment, or fine, or removal, or disqualification to hold any office of trust, honor, or profit under the State, or other penal discipline."

Measured by this sharp definition, what a fearful record of crimes and criminals lies within the shadow of Tammany Hall!

What a thinning out of the ranks of Tammany office holders there would be if the penal provisions of the code were logically and fearlessly carried out!

"An executive officer or person elected or appointed to an executive office," it is provided by Section 45 of the code, "who asks, receives, or agrees to receive any bribe upon an understanding that his vote, opinion, or action upon any matter then pending or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall be influenced thereby, is punishable by imprisonment in a State prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by both; and in addition thereto forfeits his office and is forever disqualified from holding any public office under this State."

After the revelations regarding a single department made before the Lexow committee, what a prospect this statute opens up!

Bribery and corruption, as every one knows, permeate the entire Tammany system from top to bottom.

Not a shovelful of earth is turned in the public streets, not a stone is laid in a pavement that the Tammany officials do not exact tribute, bribes, in one form or another. From the poor bootblack and peanut vendor to the wealthy merchant, they have all paid blackmail for years to the men intrenched in Tammany Hall.

Enough crimes have been committed under this statute to fill a prison with Tammany convicts.

Taking Unlawful Fees.—An executive officer who asks or receives any emolument, gratuity, or reward, or any promise of emolument, gratuity, or reward, except such as may be authorized by law, for doing any official act, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

This is the language of Section 48 of the code.

At the session of the Fassett committee on March 24, 1890, it was discovered, among other things, that Hugh J. Grant, as Sheriff, divided with his auctioneer, William Topping, gross fees amounting to $42,937. His counsel, W. Bourke Cockran, stated before the committee on March 15 that the law did not allow auctioneers' fees.

The testimony of William Topping, Sheriff Grant's auctioneer, makes interesting reading in the light of the statute making the "taking of unlawful fees" a misdemeanor, punishable by one year's imprisonment, or a fine of $500, or both. Mr. Topping, examined under oath, was asked:

Q.—What was your gross commission during Sheriff Grant's administration? A.—The gross commission during the time that I was auctioneer under Sheriff Grant, about two years and one month, was $42,937.

Q.—How did you settle with the Sheriff? A.—I collected all of the money and sent it down to him. We had a settlement once a month.

But Mr. Grant was never troubled. The District Attorney's office was in the hands of Tammany. The Code was nullified.

Section 50 of the Code is not less instructive. It reads:

Taking Fees for Services Not Rendered.—An executive officer who asks or receives any fee or compensation for any official service which has not been actually rendered, except in cases of charges for prospective costs, or of fees demandable in advance in the case allowed by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

George H. Stayner was a prisoner for months in Ludlow Street Jail when that institution was under the control of Sheriff Grant. Mr. Stayner was called before the Fassett committee, and testified that he and his fellow-prisoner, Henry S. Ives, had paid Grant's Warden, Keating, the present leader of the Tammany organization in the Fourteenth Assembly District, $10,000 in fees for "extra privileges."

Neither Grant nor Keating were indicted. The code was nullified. The criminal laws had no existence for them. They belonged to Tammany Hall, which defies the code.

Corrupt bargain for appointments, &c.—A person who acts or receives, or agrees to receive, any gratuity or reward, or any promise thereof, for appointing another person, or procuring for another person an appointment to a public office, or a clerkship, deputative or other subordinate position in such an office, is guilty of a misdemeanor. If the person so offending is a public officer, a conviction also forfeits his office.

As far as the men of Tammany Hall are concerned, this statute—Section 53—is a dead letter.

The rulers of Tammany Hall set a price on every place under the Government, even Supreme Court Judgeships. Its Police Commissioners have a fixed schedule of prices—an Inspectorship, so much; a Captaincy, so much; a Sergeantcy, so much. For a place on the police force, a man must pay $300, as shown by the testimony before the Lexow committee of Jacobs and others.

No Tammany Police Commissioner—nor, for that matter, no Tammany Mayor, nor any other Tammany official—has ever had the fear of this statute before his eyes. They knew the criminal law was not for them.

Title VII. of the Code deals with "crimes against the legislative power." Most of its sections are of such a character that Tammany Hall does not care to offend against them—Tammany Hall is concerned mainly with offending against the laws regarding property. It is a lawbreaker, a criminal, for revenue. It nullifies the Code to enrich itself. But there is one section—No. 67—that its members have violated, and, of course, without paying the penalty provided. This section reads:

A member of either of the Houses composing the Legislature of this State who asks, receives, or agrees to receive any bribe upon any understanding that his official vote, opinion, judgment, or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any particular manner, or upon any particular side of any question or matter upon which he may be required to act in his official capacity, or who gives or offers or promises to give any official vote in consideration that another member of the Legislature shall give any such vote, either upon the same or another question, is punishable by imprisonment in a State prison not exceeding ten years or by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or both.

A

every chapter of this title contains one or more sections against which Tammany has notoriously offended, and provisions of punishment which Tammany has as notoriously escaped.

Its leaders and its henchmen have been guilty of perjury and subornation of perjury until this crime has ceased to be ranked even as an act of ordinary wrongdoing in the organization. Yet Section 106 provides that the punishment for this offense shall range from two to twenty years' imprisonment.

One who suggests to a Tammany man who thinks no more of forswearing himself than he does of taking a crooked dollar that he is liable to go to State prison will be put down as a fool. Experience has taught him that he is immune.

But it was in the violation of the election laws that Tammany crime ran riot. This year it will probably be different.

Ballot-box stuffing, fraudulent returns, perjured certificates, false registration, fraudulent naturalization, colonization—these and a host of other offenses against the ballot have been as common in Tammany Hall as the stealing and blackmailing. No one in "the Hall" ever dreamed that any one could or would object, and the idea of being punished for stuffing a ballot box never entered the Tammany head. But there was a shocking awakening last year. The City Club people—dudes they were derisively styled by Tammany before election—gave it out that there should be an end to vote stealing. They put young law students as watchers at the polling places.

The City Club meant business, and though a Tammany District Attorney was in power, he was compelled by the City Club to act. The harvest was as follows:

Seventy-two persons indicted. Of these, eight stood trial and were all convicted, twenty-one pleaded guilty, five forfeited their bonds, one fled to Canada before arrest, and indictments were dismissed against the rest. Four men were sent to Sing Sing, two for five years each and two for two years each. Eleven were sent to the penitentiary. There was collected in fines $4,800, paid by the leaders of Tammany who had ordered the crimes. Bonds were forfeited to the amount of $10,500.

The crimes described by the Penal Code have been continued as openly as ever. When the citizens wrest the control of the Government from Tammany a record of convictions like that made for election frauds may be written under the other statutes.

BLAIR MAY BE A SENATOR NEXT YEAR.

New-Hampshire Likely to Ask Him to be Mr. Chandler's Successor.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 2.—It begins to look a little as though William E. Chandler's Senatorial career was drawing to a close. It is more than possible that, instead of asking Mr. Chandler to be his own successor, the people of this State will turn to that other distinguished gentleman, Henry W. Blair, and commission him to sit in the United States Senate six years, beginning March 4, 1895. It certainly looks Blairish just at this time.

There has been a great change in the standing of the two candidates in the last six weeks Chandler had it all his own way in August; Blair's candidacy seemed so hopeless that everybody laughed at it. Nobody is laughing at Blair's candidacy today. In his own inimitable, unfathomable way, he has made almost a complete overturning, so that the prevailing judgment is that he is now the stronger candidate.

They said Blair was a political corpse six weeks ago, and really he looked it. But Blair has recovered from political death more than once, and though he may have been, as one of Mr. Chandler's friends alleged, a "goner" when September came in he is a "goer" now. Blair time and again has made a stepping stone of his dead self—indeed, it may be said that he has worn paths all over himself. He might be called a sort of political cat, who started in with nine lives at his disposal, and still has three or four to the good.

Unfriendly editors printed Blair's political obituary when he lost his job as a United States Senator—they said he was completely done for. In less than a month he had stepped on himself and was alive again. Who does not recall the thrill that went through the country when Blair came out of his political grave and started off for Pekin a full-fledged Minister to "Chiny"?

"He's dead this time for a fact," the editors said, when Li Hung Chang, or somebody else, telegraphed to President Harrison that the Chinese didn't want Blair and wouldn't have him. It did look as though the end had come, but it hadn't. Blair once more stepped on himself, and pretty soon he was a Congressman.

Now, what right had anybody to assume, when Blair died again this Summer, that he would not once more step on himself and so reach the post and salary he coveted? Soon after Blair lost his job as Minister to "Chiny," a New-Hampshire correspondent of The New-York Times marked out a future for Blair. He said Blair would strive to become a Representative in Congress, and, probably, would succeed in his striving, and that after that he would make an effort to get back into the Senate, and possibly might accomplish his desire in that direction, too. Some of the New-Hampshire political sharps laughed at these predictions, but Blair didn't laugh. He calmly went on dying and walking over himself, and now look at him!

The cities of New-Hampshire are for Blair. Dover will send six or seven representatives to the Legislature who will vote for Blair, and but three or four who will vote for Chandler. Rochester and Keene are solid for Blair, and so is Manchester, the largest city in the State. In Concord Chandler will have but two representatives, notwithstanding the fact that that is his home city, and that his newspaper, The Concord Monitor, has been feeding Chandlerian literature to the people for the last six years. A little while ago The Monitor published a composition on the subject of the ball, written by Mr. Chandler when he was a schoolboy. The stock of "straight" political matter had run out, and this composition was the only Chandlerian matter that could be got at in time for the first edition.

Portsmouth, the home of Frank Jones, is against Chandler as a matter of course. All the influence Mr. Jones can exert will be used to help Blair. There's an instance of the irony of fate for you—irony at both ends and in the middle. If it hadn't been for Jones's help Chandler would not have been elected Senator when he and Gallinger were opposed to each other. Chandler went to Jones and promised that if he would help him he would not interfere with Jones's railroad legislation schemes. Jones is for Blair now, Chandler having, as Jones says, "played the wet dog" with him. On the other hand, think of Blair, one of the leading prohibitionists of the country, backed by the man who founded the great Jones Brewing Company and got rich selling beer. Jones is a Democrat, but he has more influence in the Republican Party in this State than any man of opposite political views.

The Chandler men, beaten in the cities, have turned to the country towns. They say they will beat Blair with the votes from the rural "deestricks," and possibly they may. Blair is poor and cannot go after votes in the way that is surest of winning in the country towns. Chandler, on the other hand, can command a large amount of cash, and if any man in the State knows how cash can handle a corruption fund better than he, the fact is not widely known.

This tells about all that is to be said for the present. Blair is on top just now, and powerful forces are being exerted to keep him there. Whether he will be on top next January, when election time shall come around, nobody can predict; but one thing should be borne in mind, and that is, that Blair is a vote-getter as well as a statesman. To use a Limekiln Club phrase, he is a "mighty hard man to clean up after."

The Pennsylvania Diocese.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Apropos of Bishop Whitaker's anniversary, it is worth recalling that there never has been an actual vacancy in this Episcopal diocese since it was organized under Bishop White. Onderdonk was consecrated as assistant to White in his old age, Potter was consecrated during the lifetime of Onderdonk, and Stevens as assistant to Potter after the lamented death of Bowman. The diocese was twice divided during Bishop Stevens's administration, the western part being first set off, with Pittsburg as the see, and later all that part outside of Philadelphia and the four suburban counties known as Eastern Pennsylvania. But what remained, though small in area, was otherwise as important as the whole had been before the division, and Bishop Whitaker, transferred from Nevada in 1868, took up its administration, as Bishop Stevens was ready to drop it. Thus there has always been a coadjutor provided with the right of succession, before the vacancy occurred.

NICHOLAS II. IS PROCLAIMED

Continued from Page 1.

peror Franz Josef, who is expected from Buda-Pesth to attend the requiem mass in the Embassy Chapel to-morrow. Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, will propose a motion of condolence in the Hungarian Reichstag.

"The gossip about the Czar's doctors threatens to become as painful as in the case of Emperor Frederick. The Neue Freie Presse's St. Petersburg correspondent says that, while at Spala, the Czar was feeling better one night, and started playing the trombone. Dr. Zacharin, who was occupying a near-by chamber, sent a letter of request that his Majesty allow him to sleep. The Czar indignantly replied that the professor need not remain a single night more, but might leave at once, if he wished. Zacharin left and Prof. Leyden was summoned, but, as the patient grew worse, Dr. Zacharin was recalled."

Clifton P. Breckinridge, United States Ambassador, called at the Foreign Office to-day and presented President Cleveland's message of condolence. M. de Giers is indisposed, as he has been overburdened with the ceremony of receiving every Ambassador and foreign Minister separately.

All members of the Diplomatic Corps and all the Ministers save Giers attended the ceremony in the chapel of the Winter Palace this morning. It was a brilliant affair, with the members of the imperial household, the high officers of the guards, and the chief officials of State, all in gala uniforms.

The accession service at St. Isaac's in the afternoon was equally gorgeous. Many officials of the court, military and naval officials, diplomatists, and hundreds of women in full dress were present. The building was crowded to suffocation. There was an impressive service of music and prayers at the high altar. Toward the close the Metropolitan doffed the mitre and read by taper light the passages from the Bible, inculcating obedience to the sovereign.

The congregation knelt, vowing allegiance to the new Czar. Afterward, all the officials crowded around the tables provided, and signed the oath of fealty, pledging themselves to shed the last drop of blood for the Czar and Russia, and to preserve the State secrets. The ceremony lasted an hour. There was no sign of mourning in the service; at its close 101 guns were fired from the fortress. Vast crowds stood outside the cathedral and listened to the pealing bells. As soon as the accession fête shall be finished, mourning will be resumed, and everything will be as dismal as it has been joyous.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The marriage of Emperor Nicholas II. and Princess Alix of Hesse is expected to take place soon after the funeral, as the laws of the Orthodox Greek Church prohibit marriage between Nov. 26 and Jan. 18.

ALL EUROPE IN MOURNING.

Action Taken Officially and by the People in Many Cities.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The flags on all the public buildings have been lowered to half mast, and all of the military and naval officers are wearing mourning emblems, the authorities having ordered a period of general mourning for the Czar. The windows of many buildings, both public and private, are draped with Russian flags, and many private houses are displaying the Russian and French colors, lowered at half mast. The boulevards are filled with vendors of the late Czar's portraits, which find ready sale.

The Cabinet met this morning for the purpose of framing a message of sympathy to be sent to Emperor Nicholas II. Later in the day, after a two hours' council at the Elysée, the Ministers found themselves unable to decide upon the delegates to be sent to the Czar's funeral. Probably Gens. Gallifet, Saussier, and Boisdeffre, and Admiral Gervais, who commanded the French fleet in the demonstration at Cronstadt, will be named.

A requiem service was held at 11 o'clock, in the Russian Church, in the Rue Daru. The church was crowded with prominent people, among whom were President Casimir-Perier, wearing the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor, together with the Ministers, all in evening dress; the chief civil and military officers, Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, and the Duchess of Mecklenburg. The entire Russian colony was present.

As was personally suggested by President Casimir-Perier, the Cabinet, after the requiem services, accompanied him to the Panthéon to pay respect to the memory of President Carnot. The President was desirous that the homage of the heads of the Government should be paid to the memory of both of the principal characters in the Franco-Russian alliance upon the same day. The President placed a splendid wreath upon M. Carnot's tomb, and flowers were also placed there by Mme. Carnot and her sons.

President Casimir-Perier received this morning a telegram from the Grand Duke Nicholas, formally notifying him of the death of the Czar and the accession to the throne of Nicholas II. The President's message to the new Czar is as follows:

It is under an impression of most painful emotion that I address your Imperial Highness with sincere condolence. The Emperor had conquered universal respect, but France felt more than respect for him from the bottom of her heart. The President of the French Republic partakes of your sorrow and the mourning of the French nation.

To the Czarina the President wired:

I have for many days shared the cruel anguish felt by your Majesty, and to your Majesty I respectfully address an expression of my profound grief.

Mme. Casimir-Perier sent a message of condolence to the Czarina.

Mme. Carnot to-day telegraphed a personal message of sympathy to the Czarina, and her sons, Ernest and François Carnot, signed the call book at the Russian Embassy.

Several of the Paris theatre managers made the announcement yesterday, when the news of the Czar's death was received, that their houses would be closed last evening, and notice has been given that no performance will be given at any place of amusement in the city on the day of the funeral.

The Court of Cassation and the Paris Municipal Council adjourned to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the Czar, after voting addresses of sympathy and condolence and appropriating funds wherewith to purchase wreaths to be placed upon the dead Emperor's bier.

The Congress of Ladies' Associations for Succoring the Wounded, sitting at Lyons, adjourned until to-morrow as an evidence of mourning. The inaugural ceremony of the Military Medical School, Gen. Mercier, Minister of War, presiding, was also adjourned.

The officials of the Russian Embassy today swore allegiance to the new Emperor before the Archpriest, Wassilieff, of the Russian Church.

The Russian students in Paris will shortly hold a meeting for the purpose of requesting their colleagues in Moscow and St. Petersburg to have a mourning wreath presented in their name.

In view of the possible financial juggling in Russian stocks, the Government decided strictly to enforce Article 419 of the Penal Code, providing for the punishment of persons making false statements, or in other ways endeavoring to "corner" stock or merchandise. Prices on the Bourse have not been affected by the death of the Czar. The tendency is upward.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The imperial standard over the new palace is flying at half-mast. The royal theatres will be closed to-night at the Emperor's command, and the court will go into mourning for four weeks. The public generally feels a genuine regret at the death of the Czar, whose pacific policy has been appreciated by the masses.

The Emperor, in person, called at the Russian Embassy at 11 o'clock this morning and tendered his condolences to the Russian Ambassador, Count Schouvaloff. The Prince of Hesse, all the Prussian Princes, and the members of the Diplomatic Corps in Berlin have called at the Russian Embassy and signed their names to the visitors' list. All the official buildings and many private residences are draped with mourning, and flags throughout the city are flying at half-mast.

Immediately upon receipt of the news of the Czar's death yesterday, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha started for Livadia. The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha arrived at Livadia in sufficient time before the end to be recognized by his Majesty.

The Emperor has announced his intention to send Prince Henry of Prussia to St. Petersburg to represent the Kaiser at the funeral of the Czar.

There will be regular services in the chapel of the Russian Embassy here every afternoon until the funeral takes place.

STETTIN, Nov. 2.—Emperor William, who was dining here with the officers of the Grenadier Guards yesterday when the death of the Czar was announced, after receiving the news and dictating a message of condolence to the Czarowitch at Livadia, arose and addressed the officers at the table. He said in part:

Just as the death shadow rested on my father's head for an entire year before his sufferings ended, thus now comes to our ears the news of a far-reaching and serious event. His Majesty the Czar has just died, and Nicholas II. has just ascended the throne of his fathers—one of the heaviest heritages a Prince can enter. We, here assembled, throwing our eyes back upon our traditions, remember the relations which, in olden times, united us in a brotherhood of arms with the Russian imperial family. We unite our feelings for the Emperor who has newly ascended the throne, wishing that heaven may lend strength for the duties of the heavy office which is just assumed by Emperor Nicholas II.

At the conclusion of the Emperor's remarks cheers were given for Emperor Nicholas II., and the bands played the Russian hymn.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Queen has commanded Lord Kimberley to instruct the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg to express her Majesty's heartfelt sorrow and sympathy, which are shared by all classes of her subjects.

The Court will go into full mourning for two weeks, and for a fortnight thereafter will be in half mourning. The Duchess of York arrived in London to-day dressed in deep black. The Duke of York will represent the Queen in making visits of condolence. St. James's and Buckingham Palaces and Marlborough House present a sombre appearance, the blinds of all three being drawn.

A private requiem service was held in the Russian Church to-day, which was attended by Russians only. M. Staal, the Russian Ambassador, and the whole Russian Embassy were present.

Prayers were said in the Russian Embassy at 9 o'clock this morning. The flags of the embassy were at half mast. Telegrams of condolence are flowing into the embassy from all parts of the country. Callers signed black-edged sheets instead of the ordinary plain ones. Among the callers were J. R. Roosevelt, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Embassy, and most of the Foreign Ministers and Ambassadors.

The Lord Mayor, presiding over the police courts, expressed his condolence with the Russian imperial family on behalf of the people in London.

Sir Charles Dilke, in an interview this morning, said that Emperor Alexander III. was a firm maintainer of peace, and his active life was a guarantee of peace, but he regarded the future under the new Emperor as uncertain because unknown.

The death of the Czar has not affected the Stock Exchange. Prices have an upward tendency.

A Court circular, issued this evening, says: "Her Majesty has received with the deepest concern the sorrowful intelligence of the fatal termination of the illness of the Emperor of Russia. The Queen, who is allied with the Russian imperial family by so many ties, feels the warmest sympathy with the afflicted Empress and her family, as well as with the young Emperor, who is about to become by marriage her Majesty's grandson, and for whom the Queen entertains sincere affection and regard."

Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, made a long call to-day on M. Staal, the Russian Ambassador, on behalf of her Majesty.

The Standard's Vienna correspondent says: "Some time ago a deputation petitioned the Czarowitch to intervene for the Russian Jews. A member of that deputation tells me that the Czarowitch replied: 'I despise and condemn the expulsion of your countrymen, but my hands are tied.'"

ROME, Nov. 2.—The flags on all the public buildings, including those of the various Ministries, are at half mast. King Humbert has ordered the Court to observe a period of mourning.

The Russian residents and sojourners in Rome will hold a mourning service in the chapel of the Russian Embassy to-morrow, after which they will take an oath of fidelity to the new Emperor Nicholas II.

Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, called upon the Russian Minister to the Vatican to-day, conveying a message of sympathy from the Pope.

The Pope will have a personal representative at the coronation of Nicholas II. Premier Crispi and Baron Blanc, Minister of Foreign Affairs, called upon M. Vlangali, Russian Ambassador, this afternoon. The Italian Ambassador in St. Petersburg will represent King Humbert at the funeral.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2.—King Christian and Prince Waldemar will attend the funeral of the late Czar. The date of the funeral has not yet been fixed.

VIENNA, Nov. 2.—Emperor Franz Josef has sent a warm message of condolence to the imperial Russian family. It is expected that Archdukes Charles Louis and Franz Ferdinand will represent him at the funeral. An address of condolence will be moved in the Reichsrath.

King George of Greece is reported to be greatly afflicted by the Czar's death. With his family, the Diplomatic Corps, and his Ministers, he attended to-day the requiem mass in the chapel of the Russian Embassy in Athens.

THE DEAD CZAR'S REPUTATION.

Comments of Varying Nature by the Press in European Capitals.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The Czar was self-willed, dogged, and abrupt, but just. His Majesty abhorred all foreign influence, but especially that of Germany."

PARIS, Nov. 2.—M. Francis Magnard, editor of the Figaro, writes, in a leading article in that paper: "The new Czar is not of the build of his progenitor, nor is he the build of his uncles. May he be given physical and moral strength to bear the burden of destiny thrust upon his shoulders before his time. The sympathy of the world and the grief of France will help him."

The Soleil praises the peaceful reign of the late Czar. "We seek to quarrel with nobody," the paper adds, "but wish to preserve the peace and friendly entente."

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The Kreuz Zeitung says: "He leaves to his successor a nation which he, frightened by his father's terrible end, forced to retrace the roads in which his father had called them to walk. He leaves an army such as a Russian ruler never before could boast—powerful and ready for battle. After years of bad tension, he leaves friendly relations with all the States of Europe. The friend and foe agree that Alexander III. was possessed of all the virtues of a respectable private gentleman, but was little favored by nature. He was a lonely man, and passed through life without any real joy. He found no friends among Kings."

The Cologne Gazette says the new Emperor Nicholas has had the reputation of being delicate because he was somewhat weak in his childhood. To-day, The Gazette declares, he is mentally and physically a strong man, knows exactly what he wants. His sympathies are with Germany more than with France.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.—The Novoe Vremya says of the late Czar: "His governing principle was, Russia for the Russians. His character was a combination of extreme kindness and unflinching firmness. He was ever anxious to know and settle all state business for himself, and often would frame decisions which he deemed useful against the express advice of the majority of his councilors."

The St. Petersburg Journal says: "He raised Russia to a high level of national development. The dignity and power of his reign will be written in letters of gold in the annals of the country."

ROME, Nov. 2.—The Diritto expresses the hope that the new Czar will grant Russia a Constitution. The Tribuna thinks that the change will affect materially the foreign policies of Russia and France.

AMERICA'S SYMPATHY EXPRESSED.

The President's Reply to a Dispatch from the New Emperor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The following is the official correspondence in connection with the death of the Russian Emperor, that from the new Emperor being sent in the French language, from Livadia:

To the President of the United States of America:

I have the sorrow to impart to you the cruel loss that I and Russia have just sustained in the person of my beloved father, Emperor Alexander, deceased this day. NICOLAS.

To this the President replied as follows:

To His Majesty Nicolas II., Emperor of Russia, Livadia:

I hasten to express my heartfelt sympathy and the sympathy of my countrymen with the royal family and the Russian people in their affliction by reason of the death of your honored father.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The deviation from the usual custom of sending messages of condolence through the Secretary of State was taken in the present instance because Emperor Nicholas, in notifying the President of his father's death, made the notification more personal than official. The usual formal response of the United States Government to the Government of Russia was embodied in a cable message sent to Mr. Clifton R. Breckinridge, our Minister at St. Petersburg, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Nov. 2, 1894.

Breckinridge, Minister, St. Petersburg:

The President has sent to Livadia, in response to a telegram from Emperor Nicholas, a message of sincere regret and condolence. You will make this known to M. de Giers, expressing the sincere sympathy of the President and people of the United States with the Russian people in their deep grief.

GRESHAM.

Minister Breckinridge to-day notified the department of the accession of the new Emperor in a brief dispatch, merely saying: "Nicholas II. declared Emperor."

Secretary Gresham, who is confined to his room by a slight indisposition, and therefore not able to call upon the Russian Minister in person, to-day sent the following letter to Prince Cantacuzène in acknowledgment of his note of yesterday announcing the death of his sovereign:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Nov. 2, 1894.

SIR: I hastened to communicate to the President the melancholy announcement of the death of his Majesty the Czar, which you conveyed to me by your note of yesterday's date, and I am charged by the President to assure you, and, through you, the Imperial Government, of his earnest sympathy with his Majesty's family and with the people of Russia in the loss they have sustained. The President has already, in response to a telegraphic message received directly from his Majesty Nicholas II., sent a telegram of regret and condolence to Livadia. Adding an expression of my own personal sorrow and respect, I take this sad occasion, Mr. Minister, to repeat to you the assurance of my highest consideration. W. Q. GRESHAM.

Bishop Nicholas of the Greek Church is now en route from San Francisco to Minneapolis, and the question of celebrating the mass of the Greek Church at the legation here will remain open until the Minister and the Bishop can discuss the matter by telegraph. If it be found possible to have the services here the date will probably be decided upon on Monday next, as the Bishop will not reach Minneapolis until to-morrow night, which will be the earliest moment that a dispatch can reach him. Either the ninth or the fortieth day after the death of the Emperor will probably be selected in that event. Should Prince Cantacuzène decide to hold memorial services here, it is announced at the White House that the President and the members of his Cabinet will attend.

All the members of the Diplomatic Corps have called at the legation and left their cards as an expression of their regret at the Emperor's death.

POLISH AMERICANS REJOICE.

The Czar's Death a Relief to the People of Russia and Poland.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—S. Adalia Satalecki, President of the Polish National Alliance of America, who, as President of the alliance, represents about 280 societies in the United States, referred to the death of the Czar as a relief to the people of Russia and Poland, especially, and to humanity in general. He considered that now was an opportune time for the new ruler of Russia to turn aside the hatred of millions of Russians and Poles by liberating the unfortunate victims of political oppression from their living tombs in Siberia.

"It may not be Christian-like," he said, "to gloat over the death of any one, but millions of men cannot help but rejoice at the death of this despot. As one who was the cause of sending thousands of human beings to a fate worse than death in that hell upon earth, Siberia, every lover of freedom all the world over must rejoice. It may be that his death means only a change from one despot to another, but every such change must be in the direction of loosening the chains that bear so heavily on the people."

THE OLD MORAVIAN INN.

Quaint and Interesting Pictures and Records Preserved There.

From The Boston Traveller.

In that quaint old caravansary, the old Moravian Inn, at Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania, among many other old-time prints, there is a "View of the City of Boston, the Capital of New-England, in North America, 1761." Alongside of it, as though placed there as a foil to the benefit of Boston, is an old print of "A View of Bethlehem, the great Moravian Settlement in the Province of Pennsylvania, 1761." Although completely transformed to the demands of modern patronage, the old Sun Inn, well remembered by old-time Boston merchants, still stands as part and parcel of the first house of entertainment built by the Moravian Brethren (the Unitas Fratum) within the limits of their earliest settlement in the Province of Pennsylvania.

In the office, reading room, and parlors of this old inn there are more rare engravings than in any similar place in America. But the most interesting features of the ancient hostelry are the old account books, so clearly and faithfully kept by the representatives of the first cooperative association in America. These records show that, despite the highly religious zeal of the Moravian Brethren, the greatest and most successful of missionaries among the Indians, the temperance idea did not prevail among them. On July 4, 1801, is found a record on a recent visit there of the arrival of "a gentleman in the stage. One glass of punch." On July 8, of the same year, appears the following: "A company in a stage, with four horses and driver. Eight breakfasts, eight dinners, 16 suppers, one gin spirits, one bottle porter, two pints porter, two pints port, £2.18.1." No occasion for a cash register in those days.

In the same year there are many interesting entries, among them the arrival of a party of strolling players, of whom the clerk says: "Aug. 28.—A company of actors. Twelve suppers, 12 breakfasts, 9 dinners, 12 gills of brandy."

The most interesting item notes the arrival, on Nov. 28, of Gen. Lee, the marplot of the Revolution, Charles Lee. This was two years before his lonely death in Philadelphia. The letter-writing adventurer appears to have been in robust health then, for besides his dinner he got away with "1 bottle of Madeira, 5 quarts of beer, and 5¼ pints brandy." Those old fellows were lusty, hearty men.

Socialistic Spelled with a Z.

From The Des Moines (Iowa) Leader.

It is stated that Secretary of State McFarland has on the official ballot spelled "Socialistic" with a "z," making it read "Sozialistic." He claims that it was so spelled in the certificate. Suppose it was? That is no excuse for him. He knew the proper spellit, but, to cast a slur upon the German writer and the Germans generally, he plays the "smart Aleck" trick. Although he is himself a candidate for re-election he cannot refrain from this petty exhibition of his spleen against the Germans and others of foreign birth. It plainly shows his desire to cast ridicule upon them.

CONGRESS SPRING WATER,
SARATOGA.

This famous water (by elaborate retubing) is now restored to all its former cathartic strength and high medicinal virtues.

Miss Elsie Jenkins
Queensbury, N. Y.

Hood's Cured Me

Dreadful Headaches and Fluttering Heart.

"I am glad to add my testimony to the worth of Hood's Sarsaparilla, though were I to write all day I could not say enough in praise of it. Last Spring I had to give up work, being unable to walk half a mile. I

Suffered Almost Incessantly

from sick headache and had racking pains all over my body. The least exertion would tire me all out. Going up one flight of stairs would make my heart beat at a terrible rate. I was induced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now, after taking less than two bottles, the pains and aches have all left me. I have only had a slight headache once since. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me a good appetite, and I can now do a hard day's work. Last week I walked home from Glens Falls, a distance of six miles. In short, Hood's has cured me." Miss Elsie Jenkins, Queensbury, N. Y. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Hood's Cures

Hood's Pills are hand-made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c.

FIGURE 30,000 FOR HILL

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN MANAGERS CONFIDENT OF WINNING.

It Is Believed Morton Plurality Above the Westchester Line Will Not Be More than 40,000—Good News Brought in from the State—Mr. Morton's Name on the Circular of the Excise Reform Association.

The Democratic campaign managers at the Park Avenue Hotel headquarters have received estimates from almost every election district in the State, and Clerk De Freest was busy compiling them yesterday. While no official information has been given out, it is known they do not show a plurality of much more than 40,000 for Morton above the Westchester line. The heavy Democratic vote below the Harlem will on to more than overcome this.

The estimates are backed up by the reports that have come to Democratic headquarters from a great variety of sources. Traveling men who have recently came in from long trips through the State bring the same sort of news that the politicians bring, and this always means something. The Democratic campaign managers believe Senator Hill's plurality below the Harlem will be at least 70,000, making due allowance for the Wheeler vote.

They believe Senator Hill will be elected by nearly 30,000 plurality.

Rudolph Fitzpatrick of 55 East One Hundred and Third Street, who is ex-organizer of the Irish-American Republican clubs, has written a letter to his fellow-members of Irish-American Republican clubs, in which he calls upon them to repudiate the Republican Party on account of its affiliation with the A. P. A. In conclusion, he says:

The coming election will be the first at which I will vote the straight Democratic ticket, and I feel pleasure in informing you that a club originally organized by me in the interests of the late Mr. Blaine resolved, at a meeting held in Harlem on Monday, Oct. 29, and after hearing reasons deemed sufficient, to vote unanimously, with two exceptions, for the ticket headed by labor's friend, David B. Hill, a man to whose discredit or disadvantage nothing was known in private life or in the domain of national or State politics.

I would beseech you, then, to rally to the support of the party that is not only fighting the battle for what is deemed best for New-York State interests, but in putting itself against the Republican party and its allies, the A. P. A., is fighting your battle for the preservation of your citizenship and the right of following the dictates of your conscience in matters of religious belief.

Morris Tekulsky, ex-President of the State Liquor Dealers' Association, made the following statement, after he had been called to the stand by the Lexow committee yesterday, relative to the use of Levi P. Morton's name on a circular letter sent out last March by the Excise Reform Association favoring the passage of the high-license measure known as the Lawson bill:

"A conference of the members of the State association was recently held, and the President, Daniel Holland, acting under authority, appointed a committee to draft a memorial to be presented to the members of the association throughout the State. I was present at the conference, but, being otherwise engaged, declined acting upon the committee, and the first that I had seen of this circular was when it was handed to me by Senator Lexow yesterday. Since then, however, the association, of which I am a member, having been charged with the unauthorized use of Mr. Morton's name, I have taken pains to thoroughly investigate the matter. I have now in my possession one of the original letters mailed to a resident of Rochester by the Excise Reform Association last March. It is identical with the copy which was shown me yesterday, except that this copy contains the names of all the officers, which did not appear in the circular issued by the Liquor Dealers' Association.

"If there has been any improper use of Mr. Morton's name it was by the Excise Reform Association and not by the Liquor Dealers' Association."

Mr. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said last evening that a prominent member of the Society of Civil Engineers, who is an eminent mathematician and also a Republican, is engaged, as usual about this time of the year, with a corps of qualified assistants to sum up the number of votes registered by all parties and to scale the majorities by a table of probabilities so as to determine the outcome of elections.

He has completed his figures for New-York State, and he yesterday told three of his fellow-members that Hill would be elected. He says that, as soon as his figures were looked over, all remittances prepared to be sent up into the State through the American Protective Tariff League were increased, but that the American Protective Tariff League will have trouble to get more funds.

Mr. Hinkley regards this information as very important, as it comes from a gentleman of high standing as a forecaster of elections, and whose word carries great weight with the Union League Club, of which he is a member.

TAMMANY LOOKING FOR REPEATERS.

Senator Quay and Others Accused of Trying to Swell the Republican Vote.

Here is a resolution that was adopted by the Tammany Committee on Organization when it met yesterday afternoon:

Whereas, Reliable and responsible agents, who have been stationed in Philadelphia, make the positive statement that United States Senator Matthew Quay, Daniel Martin, Magistrates Durham, Devlin, and Hackett, and State Senator Charles Porter have perfected and have in operation a plan to pad the Republican vote in this city by the use of repeaters, who will be brought here from Philadelphia, if they are not now here, and

Whereas, The information received goes to show that these repeaters, who are both white and colored men, will be voted from the west side of the city, and principally in those districts where the indications seem to point to an abnormal increase in the Republican registration, be it

Resolved, That it is imperative for the leaders of the districts affected to call at once a meeting of their district Captains and instruct them to carefully inspect the books of registry in their respective election districts, with a view to ascertaining the names of those men living in the districts thirty days or thereabouts, and then to spare no effort to learn their identity and standing, visiting the places from which they have registered and ascertaining if such men are really bona fide residents and entitled to vote.

This resolution was offered by Isaac Fromme, who said that it had been turned over to him by the Law Committee, which was then in session. Mr. Fromme said he thought that David Leventritt, Chairman of the Law Committee, would speak about the matter later. It was suggested that the resolution lay over until Mr. Leventritt could be heard, but there were cries of "Pass it! Pass it!" and it was immediately passed.

Just after the meeting was over, Mr. Leventritt appeared, and to the reporters he said that he knew nothing whatever about the matter. It was then explained that the information was lodged at Mr. Grant's headquarters. It was stated at the Grant headquarters last night that the resolution was the result of information that had been received at those headquarters and that this information had been placed before the proper authorities.

Two or three of the Tammany leaders say that they know where several Philadelphia repeaters are located.

Ex-Mayor Grant would not discuss the matter for publication.

Beyond the adoption of this resolution the meeting of the Committee on Organization was of little interest. Each district leader or his representative said that his district was in good condition.

Congressman Straus sent the following letter to Mr. Grant yesterday:

Owing to the misapprehension that seems to obtain in many quarters respecting Mr. Nathan Straus's position with regard to the Mayoralty campaign, I deem it but justice to all concerned to give you an extract from a letter addressed to me by him bearing on this point, which he sent me from shipboard on the morning of his departure for Europe:

I know you are fully conversant with my sentiments, but on the eve of leaving for abroad, owing to my very deep interest in the success of my friend Grant, I desire once more to emphasize to you how happy I would be to see him elected. If it would be possible for any man to be more deeply devoted to the triumph of another than he would have been in his own success, I am in that frame of mind.

You are at liberty to make such use of this letter as you see fit.

Congressman Straus gave his personal check yesterday to defray the expenses of the demonstration which is to be made tonight in favor of Hugh J. Grant by the Nathan Straus Club.

CLOSING MEETINGS IN BROOKLYN.

Speaker Crisp and Gov. Flower to Speak to Democrats To-night.

Speaker Crisp and Gov. Flower will speak to-night at the closing mass meeting of the campaign of the Hall Democracy in the Clermont Avenue Rink. There will be music and fireworks.

There will also be a meeting in Grand Army Hall, Bedford Avenue and North First Street, at which Bourke Cockran and John E. Fitzgerald will be the orators.

The Democratic Reform Party also will close the campaign, so far as public meetings are concerned, to-night, when it will hold a final rally in the Criterion Theatre.

Edward M. Shepard, Frederick W. Hinrichs, John C. Kelley, J. Warren Greene, Henry Hentz, S. Perry Sturges, and Justice Owen F. Finnerty will be the speakers. There will be eleven other meetings, of which one will be in the old Gravesend Town Hall, where, just one year ago, John Y. McKane's henchmen arrested and assaulted the copyists sent down by William J. Gaynor. Another meeting will be in the old Flatbush Town Hall.

ABOUT TIDAL WAVES AND THINGS.

Chairman Hackett Soars into the Realm of Metaphor.

Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee issued a proclamation to the people of the State last night, which abounded in mixed metaphors.

He assured the people that "we are on the eve of the redemption of the State." Then he threw in the usual number of "tidal waves." Following this he pointed out that the "skies are bright," and he declared that the people are "about to speak in a voice of thunder."

He further announced that "the State is ablaze" to such an extent that all that is needed is to "march on to victory." He said, too, the County Committees must "marshal the forces for the final victorious onslaught."

After thus setting forth how the "tidal waves" and the "thunder tones" and the "marching battalions" and other paraphernalia are in working order, Mr. Hackett ceased from his literary work and devoted himself to arithmetic.

"Addition, division, and silence" prevailed for the balance of the evening.

The amount of campaign money on hand yesterday morning is said to have been $300,000. A "tidal wave" carried much of it up the State during the day.

HILL STRONG IN ORANGE COUNTY.

Democrats Making Gains in Highland Falls and West Point.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Democracy has taken a boom in this locality in the last week, and it begins to look as though there might be a heavy Democratic gain in this Republican stronghold. Several prominent business men have deserted the Republican ranks, and are now out for Hill and Lockwood.

The soldier vote at West Point is largely Democratic. Heretofore the Republicans have controlled it to a large extent, but the fact that several West Point men were the most enthusiastic applauders at Senator Hill's Newburg meeting Wednesday night is an indication as to the feeling at West Point that is encouraging to Democrats.

No Help for Illiterate Voters.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Attorney General Hancock has written an opinion to the effect that there is no provision of law which gives an illiterate voter the right to have assistance in preparing his ballots, provided he has no physical disability. No person can have assistance in preparing his ballots unless he comes within some provision of the law regarding physical disability.

FEAST OF THE CZAR'S PATRON SAINT.

Solemn Mass Celebrated by the Metropolitan in the Monastery.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 1.—The 30th of August, Russian style, or the 11th of September, our style, being the "name day" of the Emperor, a solemn mass is celebrated each year in the church of the monastery of St. Alexander Nevsky, in the presence of some of the members of the royal family. Anything more splendid in the way of ecclesiastical ceremony than this service it is impossible to conceive.

The royal personages are received before the gates of the convent by his High Eminence the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, attended by the clergy of the monastery, as well as by those of St. Isaac's Cathedral and the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan—all robed and mitred, and ranged in a semi-

NEW PUBLICATIONS

ASIA CROSSED ON BICYCLES.

ACROSS ASIA ON A BICYCLE. The Journey of Two American Students from Constantinople to Peking. By Thomas Gaskell Allen, Jr., and William Lewis Sachtleben. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.50.

This little book, a republication of a series of articles which appeared in The Century Magazine, contains the story of a bicycle journey made by two young Americans from the Bosphorus to the Pacific, a distance of about 7,500 miles. The travelers planned their trip while they were students in Washington University, St. Louis. They wished to give a "practical finish to a theoretical education," and hit upon the plan of going around the world on a bicycle as a means to the end they had in view. Altogether, they traveled over 15,000 miles on their wheels, but their story is confined to an account of what they did and saw in Asia.

It was an extraordinary undertaking to attempt to go overland from Constantinople to Peking, through a wild and almost unknown country, inhabited by a people strongly averse to foreigners, and in certain portions overrun with lawless bands. The Chinese Minister in London told the young men not to think of such a trip; Minister Lincoln, who was asked to furnish a certain letter, protested that the undertaking was foolhardy, and finally gave, with the greatest reluctance, what was asked of him, apparently considering the document to which he affixed his signature as something not many removes from a death warrant. Others, officials and chance acquaintances, did their best to persuade the bicyclists from carrying out their purpose, but nothing that was said moved them. They had pointed their noses toward the Chinese capital, and thither they would go. The very fact that the journey they proposed making was likely to be attended with adventures furnished a most powerful stimulus to their desire to be off at the earliest possible day.

Then, too, undoubtedly it is a fact that they were bent on doing something that nobody else had done on a bicycle. They couldn't cross the African continent, or make a bee line from St. Louis to Terra del Fuego, nor even take a run up into the arctic regions and carve their initials on the north pole, and, as they could not do one of these three things, there was nothing else left for them to do except to make the Asiatic journey. They disregarded everybody's good advice, and followed their own sweet wills. They reached home three years to the month from the time of starting, having accomplished their journey without suffering any serious hardships. They were able to tell a very interesting story of their journey, and, thanks to their camera, they were able to illustrate it by views of persons and things taken along the way.

They devote a chapter of their story to an account of a trip to the summit of Ararat. To make the ascent of this most celebrated of all mountains it was necessary to make a side trip, but the young men considered it well worth their while to do it. They couldn't well afford to neglect the opportunity of their lives to go up and view the spot where Noah's ark was stranded, and to look down upon the region where, according to the Armenian legend, Adam and Eve lived happily for a time in the beautiful Garden of Eden. They would have been ashamed to come back to America after giving Ararat the cold shoulder. It was their duty to climb to its lofty summit and unfurl there the gorgeous ensign of the American republic. There was a charm, too, in the thought of climbing to a place which, since Noah's time, only five lots of adventurers had reached.

The natives disbelieved that anybody had set foot on Ararat's summit since the ark rested there—it had not been done and could not be done, they said. Our Americans, after accomplishing the impossible, came back to meet the same incredulity which had greeted Bryce in 1876, Chodzko in 1856, Abiet in 1845, Antonomoff in 1834, and Parrot in 1829. Some day somebody will be bright enough to carry a piece of shittimwood up Ararat's side and bring it back to show to the unbelieving natives as proof positive that he has been where the ark struck. If he shall consider it necessary he will not hesitate to go to the length of cutting the name of one of Noah's boys into the shittimwood. Almost anything would be justifiable for the silencing of these praters who will not give a mountain climber his just dues.

One of the incidents of the visit to Peking was an interview with Li Hung Chang, the now famous Chinaman toward whom the sympathy of the civilized world is running so strong these days in view of the loss of his yellow jacket, red cap, peacock feathers, and other highly-colored things which served both to ornament his august person and to proclaim his high standing in the Chinese Empire. The interviewer in this instance was Li Hung Chang. All the Americans had to do was to answer his questions, smoke his cigarettes, and drink his champagne. Some of the Viceroy's questions were quite amusing, and as a whole the interview was decidedly interesting. "We have had some experience with examining attorneys," the authors say, "and an extended acquaintance with the American reporter, but we are convinced that for genuine inquisitiveness Li Hung Chang stands peerless." Another interesting chapter in the book describes the passage of the great Desert of Gobi.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PAST WEEK.

—Camille Flammarion's "Popular Astronomy" is ready, from the Messrs. Appleton—a stout octavo of nearly 700 pages, the type large, the illustrations numerous and excellent. Among scientific books, this has the eminence of having reached a sale of 100,000 copies in the space of a few years.

—Elihu Vedder's edition of Omar Khayyam comes from Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in small quarto form. The notes are given, as well as the poem itself, separate from the illustrations, and sketches are appended of Omar and Fitzgerald, the one of the latter being signed "M. K." Book buyers who could not aspire to possess either of the two more expensive editions will be eager to procure this beautiful book, to which extraordinary contributions were made by three men of genius—Omar, Fitzgerald, and Vedder.

—Canon Farrar's "Life of Christ as Represented in Art" (Macmillan) makes an interesting and beautiful book. Here we have representations of not only the more familiar works of the Italian masters, but many other works, including moderns as well as some relating to the earliest times, which are very curious. Dr. Farrar writes with learning and clearness. The work admirably supplements his biography of Christ, but it has other value independent of that work.

—Dr. Holmes's poem of sixty years ago, "The Last Leaf," appears from Houghton, Mifflin & Co. as a holiday book of sixty pages, many of which are either blank or taken up by illustrations. The author in July of this year wrote a note to his publishers, referring to this poem, and we have it reproduced here in fac simile. "I have lasted long enough," he says, "to serve as an illustration of my own poem. I am one of the very last of the leaves which still cling to the bough of life that budded in the Spring of the nineteenth century." The illustrations, by George Wharton Edwards and F. Hopkinson Smith, are fully in the spirit of the text.

—Miss Ferrier's novels have been added to the beautiful Dent editions of English classic novels, and Messrs. Macmillan issue the entire set of six volumes at once. The page has all the attractive quality possessed by the pages of previous issues in the series, and to the binding novelty is given by a new color and new design.

—Little, Brown & Co. have ready two new volumes, completing their attractive library edition of the romances of Victor Hugo. They contain "Hans of Iceland," "Bug-Jurgal," "Claude Gueux," and "The Last Day of a Condemned." Here we have large and clear type, beautiful covers, frontispiece illustrations, and books of convenient size. The modest purse will nowhere find an edition in all ways so good as this.

—Craik's "Life of Swift," first issued eleven years ago, has appeared in a new edition from the house of Macmillan. The two volumes are beautifully printed, and for binding have the maroon cloth now so familiar in the Macmillan books and as pleasing as it ever was. Craik's biography has borne the test of time. Readers find it the most satisfactory work extant on the great Dean. Had Forster lived to complete his ambitious work, it might have had merits not to be found here, but with Forster's work a splendid fragment, we must turn to Craik for the whole story adequately and intelligently told.

—A new book from John Burroughs is an event big with happy hours to many hundreds of readers. His Riverby (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) gets its name from the prose poet's Hudson River home. Among its contents are discourses on birds' eggs, hawks, chipmunks, wild flowers, and unnumbered other themes of which he writes with the wisdom and the charm that no other writer has. The buyer of this book, whenever he reads it, will meet with serene days.

—From the office of the Publisher's Weekly comes the English equivalent for our indispensable "Trade List Annual," the well-known and capacious "Reference Catalogue of Current Literature." The index alone comprises 514 pages and embraces 87,000 references. So thick is the book that the central part of it must be opened on the edge of a desk in order that one may read some of the pages all the way down. By actual measurement this tome is 11 inches long.

—A feature of The North American Review that will find many readers is the one on the business revival, to which contributions are made by the Presidents of several Chambers of Commerce. The leading paper comes from Secretary Herbert, whose theme is "The Fight Off the Yalu River." Max O'Rell is a contributor, and so are Amelia E. Barr and Charles Dickens. On the weighty subject of an Anglo-American reunion Capt. Mahan and Lord Charles Beresford write papers. This is a strong number of an able magazine and an able number of a strong magazine.

—The Atlantic for November has an uncommonly good list of papers of the class essentially belonging to that periodical. Dr. George Birkbeck Hill, Mary Hallock Foote, Lafcadio Hearn, and William Everett are among its contributors. Henry C. Merwin has another paper on Tammany, entitled, "How Tammany Points the Way."

—In The Forum for November are several papers that touch on living topics of the present time. Senator Edmunds considers the question, "Should Senators be Elected by the People?" John W. Chadwick writes on Dr. Holmes, Col. T. A. Dodge on the war in the East, Henry L. Nelson on "William L. Wilson as a Tariff-Reform Leader," while anonymous writers discuss Senator Hill and the revival of business. Thackeray's place in literature is considered by Frederic Harrison, and Montgomery Schuyler writes on "George Inness, the Man and His Work." The Forum was never performing its duties to its public better than at this time.

—Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have published "The Life and Inventions of Thomas Alva Edison," by W. K. L. and Antonia Dickson. The authors are employes of the great inventor, who have known him intimately for many years, and in the preparation of their work they have had all the assistance he could give them. The story begins with Edison's boyhood, and comes down to date. The work is presented in a manner highly creditable to the publishers. It is printed beautifully on handsome paper, and is bound attractively. A feature that will be appreciated is the abundance of the illustrations. There are 150.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Thomas Hardy's new novel, "The Simpletons," will make its appearance in Harper's Magazine for Christmas, and will run through the new year. It is a story of Wessex.

—The volume soon to be added by the Messrs. Appleton to their complete edition of Huxley's writings is entitled "Evolution and Ethics."

—The new periodical issued in Philadelphia, The American Historical Register, is an attractive publication typographically and an interesting one in its contents. The recent marked growth of interest in American history has perhaps given no clearer sign of its vitality and extent than is to be found in the appearance of this work.

—The Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens's work on "Sources of the Constitution of the United States" has received notable foreign recognition. Its author has just been created by the King of Portugal a Knight Commander of one of the highest orders of knighthood in Portugal, and has also received the decoration of Knight of the Spanish Order of Isabella from the Queen Regent of Spain.

—In the "Century Cyclopedia of Names," Grolier, the bibliophile, is named Grolier de Servières; in the Century Dictionary he is named Grolier de Servier. His uncle's name was Grolier de Servières, but his name was neither Servier nor Servières. His only title was Vicomte d'Aguisy, and he is known, as he signed his name, as Jean Grolier simply.

—Outing for November continues the traditions of the magazine admirably. Not alone for the excellence of its articles is it attractive, but for their variety and novelty. In this number, for example, may be found a paper by Henry T. Fink on that strange community of men, the hairy Ainus of Northern Japan.

—In "The Land of Pluck," a volume of stories and sketches for young folks, by Mary Mapes Dodge, the reader sees that Dutch boys and girls are nice children, and maybe have more respect for their parents than have many young people born in a less watery country. It was some time ago that Mary Mapes Dodge wrote "Hans Brinker." That special book became the delight of children, it was so happily Dutch. In the present volume the author expands her theme. Her little people are not Hollanders alone, but have adventures in other parts of the world. In the first part, however, the subjects are pure Dutch, and much that is historically true of the bravest and most phlegmatic people to be found anywhere is pleasantly set forth.

—The growth of bicycling has led to many attempts at making maps such as will guide wheelmen in strange territory. From the League of American Wheelmen many painstaking maps have come, but in far too many instances they have been of limited usefulness. The fault was either that their makers attempted too much or too little. The result in either case was that the rider often struggled with them to vain results. To some sectional maps recently issued by R. D. Servoss these comments do not apply, for the maps accomplish what they set out to do. They tell the rider with perfect clearness where he is, how he is to go elsewhere, and may be consulted with the utmost facility. To the series already issued, which embraces Staten Island, Kings and Queens Counties, Long Island, and Northeastern New-Jersey, Mr. Servoss will soon add another devoted to Westchester County and a part of Connecticut.

—The Scottish Review (the Leonard Scott Publication Company) has an interesting article by Major Conder on Jerusalem. He shows that inventive fanaticism during the crusades had much to do in preventing just ideas of where were the sacred places in Jerusalem. "The Tudor Intrigues in Scotland," a fairly hard review of Lord Wolseley's "Life of Marlborough," "The Logic of History," and "The Origin of Our Civilization" are among the other papers.

—"The Strike of the Sex," in the October number of The Quarterly Review, (the Leonard Scott Publication Company,) is the most bitter of articles written relative to emancipated woman. The special topic is the literature written by women. In the United States we read only English or American books, but German women have written more than one unlovely work on the woman who wants to make herself a being apart. Socialistic absurdities, "Rousseauism," are shown in all their folly. A capital article is one entitled "Novels of Adventure and Manners." The rehabilitation of Nero may be found attempted in "The Tragedy of the Caesars."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LIFE AND INVENTIONS OF THOMAS ALVA EDISON. By W. K. L. Dickson and Antonia Dickson. With Drawings and Photographs. 8vo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell. $4.50.

THE NOVELS OF SUSAN EDMONSTONE FERRIER. In six volumes. With introduction by R. Brinsley Johnson and illustrations by Nelly Erickson. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1 per volume.

THE HON. PETER STIRLING, AND WHAT PEOPLE THOUGHT OF HIM. By Paul Leicester Ford. 12mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS, and Other Essays. By William North Rice. 16mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

MUSICIANS AND MUSIC LOVERS, and Other Essays. By William Foster Apthorp. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE. A Series of Discourses. By R. W. Dale, LL. D. 8vo. New-York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.75.

BLANK VERSE. By John Addington Symonds. 8vo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE BURIAL OF THE GUNS. By Thomas Nelson Page. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

GIOVANNI BOCCACCIO AS MAN AND AUTHOR. By John Addington Symonds. 8vo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

FOOTBALL FACTS AND FIGURES. A Symposium of Expert Opinions. Compiled by Walter Camp. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

SECRETS OF HAPPY HOME LIFE: WHAT HAVE YOU TO DO WITH IT? By J. R. Millar, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell.

THE TEACHERS' MENTOR. 12mo. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO WHIST BY THE LATEST SCIENTIFIC METHOD. By Fisher Ames. Sixth edition, revised. 24mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

CZARINA THE WIDOW AND THE CZAR.

Personal Details and Impressions of the New Autocrat and His Mother.

Mary Sophia Frederica Dagmar, widow of Alexander III., was born at Copenhagen Nov. 26, 1847. She was married to the hereditary Prince of Russia, afterward Czar, at St. Petersburg, Nov. 9, 1866, under the Russian baptismal name of Mary Feodorovna. She was one of the younger daughters of Christian IX., King of Denmark. Her eldest sister is the Princess of Wales, her elder brother is the King of the Hellenes, and her younger sister is the Duchess of Cumberland. The children of the King of Denmark were brought up in poverty.

The Czarina had no trouble in her married life, except anxiety for the life of her husband. Diplomatic marriages are not love marriages, and hers was, in its formality, complicated by the fact that she had been engaged to her husband's elder brother. But her life as a wife was idyllic, and, perhaps, the perils which surrounded it made the idyl intenser. It was said that at a Court reception in Paris, when the Czar was still Crown Prince, his wife asked him to point out to her the most beautiful woman in the room. He replied that he was too much a barbarian to think of any woman being more beautiful than his wife.

She is described as slender and petite, not beautiful, but attractive. Her features are well formed; her eyes are brilliant and expressive of much kindness. She was noted in Russia as a dancer, and she was as fond of dancing as are usually the country girls of Denmark. At the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, where the evening receptions are the most sumptuous in the world, she wore a crown of diamonds. Her necklace was in several rows of pearls and her corsage a mass of rubies, sapphires, and diamonds. One of her famous gowns was of emerald velvet, with a train of white velvet covered with gold embroidery. Her foot had a high instep, and the size of her boot was No. 2 B. She was the member of the imperial family who most feared the assassination of the Czar, was in suspense whenever he was not near her, and was nervous for weeks after every rumor of a plot against his life.

The Russians said that she was the Czar's fetich. The late Archbishop of Odessa, in a memorable address, spoke of the Czar and of his wife as affording to the world an example of what a Christian union should be. He said: "Angels surround the Czar with their purity, protecting through their earnest prayers his health and his life." At Gatchina, the Empress, who was an able manager of her time and of her household, played the piano for the Czar every evening. He was an expert on the trombone. To her initiative were due sweeping reforms in the administration of all the royal palaces. She had an active share in the management of most charitable institutions of Russia. She held every morning a levee for the reports of those to whom were intrusted the supervision of the societies in which she was interested.

Her son Nicholas, now Czar under the name of Nicholas II., was born at St. Petersburg May 18, 1868. To him the opinions of what his policy shall be agitate diplomatic circles. But nobody may throw light on the question. Till a few weeks ago none could have foreseen that the herculean sovereign who played so important and beneficial a part in the pacific councils of European sovereigns would have died in his fiftieth year. But a summary of the sketches which have been published of the Czarowitch's life may give an idea of his temperament.

His scientific training was guided by Gen. Danilovitch. The latter is a well-educated, strict, uninteresting gentleman, but he taught his pupil not to have prejudices. The Czar wished that his son should study modern sciences rather than the classics. The present Czar knows little of Greek and Latin, but he should know the records of recent centuries, and especially those of Russia. He is quite unacquainted with Muscovite history, at least with that part of it which relates to the rise of his own family. He knows mathematics, geography, and the language and literature of France, England, and Germany. He speaks the languages of these countries fluently.

He went into the army at the age of eighteen years. The homage of Court and official life was even then distasteful to him. He became a good officer, but not a passionate soldier. He is dutiful, but not enthusiastic.

It is said that he is weak in intellect, but he is certainly abler in science than was his father. He had this advantage, that he was educated as heir-apparent. He has, like his father, a certain shyness which has been mistaken for haughtiness. He was lovingly educated at home, as were the other children of the imperial family, but to him the Czar was taught to be higher than the father. This is illustrated by several anecdotes. One day the Czarowitch, when a Lieutenant, returned to Peterhof exhausted after a long day's exercise with the troops. He retired, took off his uniform and boots, and went to bed. As he was falling asleep the Czar entered his room. "You can imagine my terror," he said, afterward, "when the Czar was before me and I had no boots on."

The youngest son, the Grand Duke Michael, was not troubled by such sentiments of official respect. On one occasion, when ten years of age, he was taking a sea trip with his father. The latter was in a hammock on the deck, and the son amused himself by jumping over him. The Czar, thinking that paternal remonstrances were of no avail, said solemnly, "The Czar orders you to desist." The young Grand Duke thought this such a joke that he laughed aloud.

Nicholas saw the world through the eyes of his father. He has the latter's contemptuous regard for other nations. The Germans have noted that he has often spoken mockingly of them as stiff, conceited, and incapable of accommodating themselves to manners and customs of countries which are not their own. He has never said a word contrary to the opinions of his father; but there is fear that he may be easily influenced.

A letter from Darmstadt extols the affection that the Czarowitch and his fiancée entertain for each other. This affection has existed since they were small children and met at the marriage of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Serge. At that time the Czar and the anti-German faction in St. Petersburg were opposed to the idea of a marriage with Princess Alix, who was then only twelve years of age. When the Princess returned to Russia some years afterward with her father, she declined, for religious scruples, to listen to the courtship of the Czarowitch. The latter, before going to Coburg, said to his parents, "I am determined at last to have an answer out of her own mouth." The day the Grand Duke started for Coburg with his sister, Princess Alix talked over the matter with her brother. The Grand Duke is reported to have said, "But do you not love him?" She replied, "Yes, I do."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Fire practically ruined the four-story brick block at 324 Summit Street this morning. The loss will be about $50,000, divided as follows: United States Express Company, $5,000; Stern, Bloch & Co., clothing, $20,000; People's Outfitting Company, $10,000; on building, $15,000. The amount of insurance will probably be adequate to cover the loss.

Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 2.—The large factory of the Berg Company, manufacturers of fertilizers, at Russell and Bath Streets, was burned last night. The fire was caused by a vat of fat overboiling. The loss is $50,000; insurance partial.

Home City, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Fire originated in the Auditorium, a three-story structure, at 2 o'clock this morning, and spread to adjoining buildings, causing a loss of about $50,000.

Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 2.—Noah Parcell's barn, cider mill, cowhouses, and granary in Union Township, were burned last night. Loss, $4,000.

Bunkie, La., Nov. 2.—The Leinster sugar house, owned by G. W. Sentell, Jr., of New-Orleans, has been burned. Loss, $25,000.

Genuine **Pond's Extract**

cures **All PAIN**

INFLAMMATIONS and HEMORRHAGES.

One drop of Pond's Extract is worth more than a tablespoonful of

CHEAP SUBSTITUTES, MADE CRUDELY, WHICH DO NOT CURE.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN CAYUGA

SENATOR HILL SPEAKS AT TWO BIG MEETINGS IN AUBURN.

He Warns Citizens of New-York Against the Dangers of Reviving Tariff Agitation—The "Hard Times," He Says, Are a Thing of the Past—Prosperity Has Come and Will Stay if Lawmakers Will Let the Country Alone—No Time to Turn Backward.

AUBURN, Nov. 2.—The Democracy of Cayuga County gave Senator Hill a grand welcome in this city to-day. The Senator made two addresses. He spoke in the afternoon in Seward Park to an audience of over 2,000, and this evening he spoke to as many persons as the largest hall in the city would hold—it was estimated that the evening audience numbered 3,500.

Over 15,000 persons were in the streets along the route to the rink while Senator Hill was being escorted there at 8 o'clock by several Democratic clubs and bands.

William J. Moses, a prominent Cleveland Democrat, who was Warden of Auburn Prison when Mr. Cleveland was Governor, presided at the evening meeting. Great enthusiasm was displayed when he introduced Senator Hill.

In the course of his address the Senator said:

The Republicans rely upon the clamor of "hard times" in order to carry this election. I tell you that the hard times have already passed away and prosperous times have begun. I have visited nearly all the manufacturing towns of this State, and the testimony is universal that nearly all the industries have resumed operations, and many of them are being worked night and day. I greatly rely also upon the evidence of the commercial travelers, who are journeying everywhere, and who are the best judges to be found, not only of public sentiment, but of the actual condition of affairs, and they all report that business is steadily improving, that few workingmen are idle, that money is easier, and that business everywhere is good.

This result has been produced by the settlement of the tariff question in the repeal of the McKinley bill, the repeal of the Sherman Silver bill, and the re-establishment of Democratic supremacy.

A Republican victory means a revival of tariff agitation, the unsettlement of business, the renewal of labor difficulties, and general distrust of the future everywhere.

No business man, farmer, workingman, or citizen should assist in bringing calamity upon the country simply to aid the fortunes of a political party.

Let the tariff alone for the present is the demand of the hour.

To the party in power should be afforded ample opportunity to test the wisdom of its legislation. Common fairness requires this.

Mr. McKinley spoke the other evening and prated of destroyed industries, when the electric lights from manufactories which were working extra time and night and day shone upon the rear end of his car, and demonstrated the inaccuracy of his statements.

The tariff issue will be largely affected by the result of the election in New-York, and, disguise it as we may, it will be an approval or condemnation of the new Democratic Tariff bill, a tariff bill which the President allowed to become a law, and thereby made it a party measure. The result will be either an approval or condemnation of the National Democratic Administration; the result will aid or injure the cause of tariff reform; and a vote for any third ticket in this emergency will be throwing that vote away and aiding the common enemy.

Tariff reformers should recollect that measures and not men should largely influence their action. The effect of this election will have a lasting influence upon the politics of New-York State for many years to come—for weal or woe.

Personal considerations should not influence any elector this Fall—but he should remember that the life, the welfare, the prosperity, and the future of the party are at stake.

I have no public criticism to express concerning those well-meaning but misguided men in New-York and Brooklyn who cannot support me, but who express an intention of supporting the remainder of the State ticket. They injure the party more than they injure me by their unwise and impolitic course.

They know that the present contest was not of my own seeking, and I should have been more pleased than they could possibly have been had the State Convention selected some other candidate than myself. They can gain nothing by flocking by themselves in this great crisis except to imperil the final success of the great cause of tariff reform, which they profess to serve. It cannot be possible that personal objections to a candidate will influence them to throw this State into the hands of the Republicans for many years to come.

I cannot and shall not believe it until it has been done. Their party fealty, their good sense, the common danger which confronts us all, will unite them to support the whole ticket when election day comes around. In spite of Republican predictions to the contrary, New-York and Brooklyn will do their duty, and the political skies are brightening every day.

Fellow-Democrats, press on with the fight and victory is assured. Harrison, McKinley, and Reed have already fled or are fleeing from the State. Let us rout the enemy foot, horse, and dragoons.

Resolutions indorsing Senator Hill for his labor record were adopted unanimously. These resolutions were signed by the representatives of the painters, molders, carpenters, machinists, tinsmiths, plumbers, stonecutters, cigarmakers, and the Knights of Labor of Cayuga County.

Two overflow meetings were held outside the Rink, as several thousand persons were unable to gain admittance to the main meeting.

A committee, headed by the Rev. J. F. Mullaney, waited upon Senator Hill to-night at his hotel and presented him a gold-headed cane which was voted to him last week in a contest in which the Senator and Mr. Morton were candidates at a fair held in connection with the Church of St. John the Baptist of Syracuse.

Senator Hill remained here to-night. He will speak at Cortland to-morrow afternoon and at Elmira in the evening.

To Give Voters Ample Room.

The Police Board decided at its meeting yesterday to ask the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the rights of voters who may be within the polls, but unable to cast their ballots before the hour of closing.

Secretary Thomas A. Fultcn of Good Government Club B wrote to the board stating that the number of polling places in the Twenty-third Assembly District is inadequate, the registration this year being 3,000 more than last year.

Gen. Rodenbaugh of the Bureau of Elections was directed to find larger quarters in districts where the polling places are too small to accommodate the voters registered and to see that the law requiring one booth for every fifty voters is strictly complied with.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State to-day, as follows:

The New Manhattan Athletic Club of New-York City. The object of the club is the practice and encouragement of gymnastic and athletic exercises, games, and contests, and furnishing dramatic and musical entertainments. The Trustees are C. H. Genslinger, J. D. Jals, and R. W. Abbott of New-York City; Henry Edwards of Brooklyn, and Horace D. Mitchell of Orange, N. J.

The National Pharmacal Company of New-York City, to manufacture and sell medicinal and flavoring fluid extracts, oils, drugs, chemicals, &c.; capital, $5,000. Directors—William J. Andrus of East Orange, N. J.; Clement Diecks of New-York City, and Henry Haan of Brooklyn.

The American Confection and Chocolate Company of New-York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Hermann J. Tenney, Charles Crawford, and Joseph N. Babcock of New-York City.

B. Cooper & Co., to deal in ice and coal in Troy; capital, $90,000. Directors—Benjamin Cooper of Round Lake and George F. Bond, Peter Carnrick, Mahlon F. Horton, Heeman Hoffman, and Daniel R. Winn of Troy.

The Charles R. Osborn Company of New-York City, to import and deal in wines, liquors, ales, and mineral waters; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles R. Osborn of Schroalerburg, N. J; Louis De W. Hollub and Charles B. Poor of New-York City, Caleb S. Fordham of Brooklyn, and Thomas Day of South Orange, N. J.

The Standard Lumber Company of New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joseph C. Caskey, Joseph C. Mercer, Jr., and Henry T. Beach of New-York City.

Brooklyn Police Arrangements.

Acting Deputy Police Commissioner Crosby and Detective Sergeant Baldwin of Brooklyn were kept busy last night swearing in special policemen. There will be 682 specials for election day, and each man will receive $3.33 for the day's work.

GOV. FLOWER IS CONFIDENT.

He Tells the People of Binghamton Hill Will Surely Be Elected.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Gov. Flower journeyed here to-day from Hornellsville. Brief stops were made at Canisteo and Addison. At Corning even the telegraph poles were occupied on the arrival of the train. Here the Governor urged the defeat of the constitutional amendments.

At Elmira the Governor was introduced by W. C. Buck, and said a great many pleasant things about David B. Hill. R. F. Holly sent a handsome basket of flowers to the Governor, with the sentiment on a card: "From a real Flower Democrat."

There was another great throng at Owego, T. C. Platt's home, probably the largest of the day, and it was fringed by many carriages and country wagons. J. Sloat Fassett was at the station, waiting for a train. When invited by Col. Williams to meet the Governor, he laughed and said he didn't care to face that crowd.

The Governor was very hoarse. In opening his speech, he said:

I have just taken one of Mr. Depew's troches, and, judging from the effect on my voice, I suspect that his motive was to prevent my making any speeches at all along the route which he has just left.

I had a visit from Depew yesterday on my car at Wellsville, and just as he was about to leave, some Democrat in the party told him not to make too many votes for Morton, and Mr. Depew shouted back: "Oh, I am not making any votes, I am only making people laugh." Since leaving Depew at Wellsville I have stopped at most of the places where he had been, and I have come to the conclusion that he is a truthful man.

When the Governor's train reached Binghamton he was taken in charge by John Rankin, J. Stewart Wells, and Harris G. Rogers—all ex-Mayors—and ex-State Committeeman George T. O'Neill. With a band leading the way for the carriages over a route illuminated with red fire, the Governor was driven to the Hotel Benneit, where he had dinner.

After his repast, the Governor shook hands with Democrats in the hotel lobby until it was time to go to Bennett Hall for the evening meeting. His drive thither was attended with more music and red fire. The hall was packed. George H. Barlow presided. The Governor, when he rose to speak, was given a vociferous greeting.

In closing his speech, he said:

I am on my way to New-York, after having been from one end of the State to the other, preaching the gospel of Democracy and feeling the Democratic pulse in this campaign. I have words of cheer and encouragement to bring you.

In the many years in which I have observed political affairs, I never saw so much earnestness and enthusiasm displayed by Democrats in any campaign as in this.

At every point, from Albany to Dunkirk, and from Dunkirk to Binghamton, I have faced crowds of men anxious to hear Democratic truths and eager to cast their votes on election day for the Democratic ticket.

I tell you, friends and fellow-Democrats, this party of ours is aroused through the length and breadth of the State. Such earnestness and enthusiasm can mean but one thing on election day. A few weeks ago the political skies were dark and gloomy, but to-day sunlight streams out in all its brightness, and betokens a great triumph for our party.

Let us keep up the good fight until the sun goes down on election day, and the count of the votes reveals the fact, already made certain, that David B. Hill will be the next Governor of the Empire State.

Charles S. Hall and De Forest Vanvleet also made speeches. To-morrow's programme includes Deposit, Hancock, Callicoon, Port Jervis, Middletown, Goshen, Monroe, Tuxedo, and Suffern, and in the evening the Governor and Mr. Vanvleet will attend the big meeting to be held in Brooklyn.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Dance of Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club.—Fashionable people at Yonkers are looking forward with a good deal of interest to the dance which is to be given by the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club next Wednesday night. The clubhouse will be prettily decorated with chrysanthemums and other Autumn flowers, and there will be music and a supper. The patronesses of the affair will be Mrs. Henry Holbrook, Mrs. John Reid, Mrs. John Kendrick Bangs, Mrs. M. A. Post, Mrs. W. M. Sherman, Mrs. P. C. Meyers, and Mrs. Arthur White.

—Pratt-Ransom Wedding.—The marriage of Miss Emma Johnston Ransom to Robert U. Pratt will take place at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, near Great Barrington, Mass., early in December. The bridegroom's brother will act as best man. There will be neither bridesmaids nor ushers. The newly-married couple will make their home in New-York this Winter.

—Marriage of Miss Edith Paige.—The wedding of Miss Edith Paige, daughter of Clinton F. Paige, to Dr. James Clinton Comstock will take place in Christ Church, Binghamton, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 8, at 4:30 o'clock P. M. The bride and bridegroom will receive their friends informally on Thursdays after Nov. 28 at 1 Lewis Street, Binghamton.

—Miss Sarah C. Browne Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Sarah C. Browne, daughter of Mrs. T. S. Browne, to David Graham Howe of Denver. The wedding will take place the latter part of next month, after which the bride and bridegroom will sail for Europe, to spend the remainder of the Winter in the south of France.

—Engagement of Miss Eunice Shaw.—The engagement is announced of Miss Eunice Shaw to Henry F Robertson. The wedding will take place quietly early in January, after which the bride and bridegroom will leave for Southern California, where they will spend several months.

—Miss M. S. Berry Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Martha Sarah Berry to Horace D. Brunner. The wedding will take place the latter part of January at the home of the bride's grandfather, with whom she has lived since the death of her mother, four years ago.

—Miss Maud Olmstead Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Maud Olmstead, daughter of Henry M. Olmstead of Morristown, N. J., to Frederick L. Godet of Paget, Bermuda. The date of the wedding has not yet been decided upon.

—Gatling-Waters Marriage.—The marriage of Miss Winifred Waters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Waters, to Richard Henry Gatling, son of Dr. Gatling, inventor of the famous rapid-fire gun, will take place early in the Spring.

—"Smoker" of Columbia College Musical Societies.—The Banjo, Mandolin, and Glee Clubs of Columbia College held their first "smoker" for the season last evening at their rooms, 47 West Forty-second Street.

—Miss E. E. Johnson Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Edna Earl Johnson, daughter of Edward H. Johnson, to George Quintard Palmer, a grandson of George W. Quintard.

Inquiry into Police Appointments.

After receiving an opinion from Assistant District Attorney Wellman, the Police Board decided yesterday to investigate after election the cases of certain policemen who are charged with securing their appointments through fraudulent civil service examinations.

The accused policemen are Roundsman Joseph Devlin and Patrolmen Dennis Keating, Herman F. Ludwig, Richard Burk, E. F. Douglas, John Flatley, Solomon Cohen, and John R. Krushinsky.

Rumor of Bribery in Brooklyn.

There was a rumor in Brooklyn that a Police Sergeant who had been a Roundsman previous to Jan. 1 had had to pay $1,700 for his promotion. Commissioner Welles said there had been no undue influence used in any of the promotions made since he became Commissioner. He also declared he had fully investigated the rumor and did not believe that the man whose name had been used in the case had paid a cent for promotion.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

PRESIDENTS AND GENERAL MANAGERS TAKE ACTION.

Various Important Matters Discussed at an Unusually Large Meeting of Railroad Men—Car Mileage Rate of Six Mills Adopted — East-Bound Freight Rate Manipulation to be Looked Into—Other Matters Referred to Committees.

One of the largest meetings of executive railroad officers ever convened in New-York was held in the Trunk-Line Association office in Liberty Street yesterday. It was a meeting of the trunk-line Board of Presidents in conjunction with the managing officers of the joint committee lines, including both freight and passenger departments of the trunk lines, the New-England roads, and the Central Traffic Association lines. President George B. Roberts of the Pennsylvania Road presided.

Several questions of particular importance were discussed and at least two of them were disposed of in a manner that will, it is hoped, be satisfactory to all parties interested.

The question of mileage rate on private and interchangeable freight cars was settled by the adoption of the rate of six mills per car per mile, which was recently agreed upon by the Western and Southwestern roads. This action, which takes effect from Nov. 1, makes the car mileage rate uniform from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains. The old rate was three-quarters of a cent per car per mile, but that was complained of as being too high. Some of the Western roads offered to put the rate down to half a cent per car per mile, but that figure was a trifle too low to suit the Eastern lines. The present rate of three-fifths of a cent was selected as the happy medium.

Evidences of dissatisfaction with the operation of the present differentials on westbound freights from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were presented to the meeting and the matter was referred to the trunk-line representatives for adjustment.

An agreement was reached relative to the east-bound rate situation, which it is believed will check the irregularities complained of. There will be, in the future, a thorough system of inspection of freight bills at the trunk-line Western termini and at New-England points, as well as at interior points. Inspectors connected with the regular trunk-line bureaus of inspection will be charged with this work and they are expected to detect and report any attempts to tamper with the proper east-bound freight rates. Charges of unauthorized manipulation of east-bound freight rates have been freely circulated of late.

The old question of the payment of commissions on passenger traffic was again talked over and finally referred to a committee of the chief traffic officers of the initial lines at Chicago and St. Louis. It is desired to make an agreement that will secure the harmonious co-operation of the chief trunk lines out of Chicago and St. Louis. The smaller lines, which, although doing but a minimum share of the business, are always stirring up a maximum share of the trouble, will be practically ignored. They can come into the agreement, or

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Apartments to Let	12	Law Schools	7
Auction Sales	7	Legal Notices	12
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	11	Legal Sales	12
Bankers' Cards	10	Lost and Found	10
Bicycles	3	Marriages	6
Boarders Wanted	7	Meetings and Elections	11
Business Notices	5	New-Jersey Property	12
City Flats to Let	12	New Publications	5
City Houses to Let	12	Pianos	7
City Items	5	Political	5
Country Houses to Let	12	Proposals	7
Dancing	7	Referees' Notices	12
Deaths	5	Religious Notices	7
Dividends	10	Savings Banks	11
Financial	10-11	Situations Wanted	6
Furnished Rooms	7	Special Notices	5
Help Wanted	6	Surrogate Notices	12
Hotels	7	Teachers	7
Instruction	7	Travelers' Guide	11
		Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Devil's Deputy. Matinée, 2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—The Span of Life. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Dr. Syntax. Matinée, 2:00.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Passing Show. Matinée.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Humpty Dumpty. Matinée, 2:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Irish Artist. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus. Matinée.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Flower Show.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—New 8 Bells. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Matinée, 1:30—Napoleon Bonaparte.
HARRIGAN'S, Broadway-35th St—8:15—The Man Without a County. Matinée, 2:00.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag. Matinée, 2:15.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Weisse Hirsch and Militaerfromm. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Lord Chumley. Matinée, 2:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Camille. Matinée, 2:00.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The New Boy. Matinée, 2:00.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail. Matinée, 2:00.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Daily..8 cents; Sunday..5 cents; Weekly...3 cents

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1629 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates.—Specimen Copies Sent Free.

	1 Yr	6 Mo	3 Mo	1 Mo
Daily, with Sunday	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	90
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	75
Sunday edition only	2.00	1.00	50	....
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	75	40	....
Weekly edition	1.00	50	20	....

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.
The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:
London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.
Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.
Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agents for Germany and Austria.
Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.
The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.
Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Postal Note, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."
ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.
COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.
REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS.—The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts; in all cases where a return of the manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.
LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the UNITED PRESS and NEW-YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS is at Nos. 21 to 29 Ann Street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Reader's Index.

	Page.	Column.
Army and Navy	12	2
Business Troubles	11	3
Commercial	11	4
Court Calendars	6	1
Financial	10	1
Fires in This City	5	5
Post Office Notice	11	5
Railroad News	2	6
Real Estate	12	3
Washington Weather Forecast	7	4

Yesterday's Temperature.

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	39	50	3:30 P. M.	55	60
6 A. M.	39	48	6 P. M.	53	60
9 A. M.	40	50	9 P. M.	50	57
12 M.	47	58	12 P. M.	50	58

Average temperature yesterday.....55½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....46⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....50¾
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

To-day's Weather.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain, colder, south to southwest winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete, see fourth colum, Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1894.

The story told by the woman Herman before the Lexow committee is in some respects the most horrible story told to that committee yet. The woman was herself engaged in a criminal occupation and course of life, but she had enough human feeling to desire to avert her own fate from an innocent girl, her niece. She besought the aid of the police, and she sought it in vain, because the girl's own unnatural mother was also paying for "protection" in a criminal business that included the debauching of her own daughter. This particular Police Captain has a much heavier account to settle than the mere levy of blackmail would make. Of course, he is extremely anxious that Grant should be elected Mayor, and is working for Tammany with all his might.

"The municipal election of a million of people is of sufficient importance to be dealt with by itself, and by so doing you avoid mixing municipal interests with State and National interests." "I still trust the people. We, no doubt, have fallen upon evil times. We, no doubt, have had many occasions for distrust and alarm; but I still believe that in the activity generated by the effectual participation of the people in the administration of the Government you have more purity and more safety than under the system to which we have been accustomed." Thus spoke Samuel J. Tilden, opposing the Tweed charter of 1870. His idea has in part been carried out. It can be still further accomplished if the people of New-York sweep Tammany from the path.

"We had, up to two years ago, a season of uninterrupted prosperity for twenty-five years under Republican rule," said Mr. Depew at Goshen last Wednesday. We quote from The Tribune's report, which shows that he repeated this assertion at Elmira and elsewhere. Twenty-five years plus two take us back to 1867. Has Mr. Depew ever heard of the great panic of 1873 and the ensuing period of several years of depression? Did that panic occur during Republican rule and under the benign influence of a Republican high tariff? How easy it is for even so intelligent a man as Mr. Depew to forget industrial and commercial events of the greatest importance, or to distort the record of history, when he undertakes to enlighten voters.

The news that the Japanese have built three bridges across the Yalu corroborates the opinion derived from other facts that they mean to make a serious campaign in Manchuria. For the purposes of a mere raid or foray they would not need the bridges, since they have already without them transported an army corps upon Chinese soil. The bridges are evidently part of a line of communication meant to be kept open for some time to come, for all Winter if the weather prevents the capture of Moukden this year. The absolute inactivity and helplessness of the Chinese in the face of these preparations are very remarkable. It seems as if the whole empire were under the rule of Tammany Hall.

THE CASE AGAINST TAMMANY.

The daily publication of the counts in the indictment of the people of the City of New-York against Tammany Hall is very dismal reading even for a person who has so little civic pride or civic shame as the average New-Yorker. The average New-Yorker can and often does say that it would be absurd for him to pretend to any civic pride, since there is so little in the city, as a municipality, for him to be proud of. But whoever says that condemns himself. It is his fault that there is so little in which he can take pride. And nobody can say that there is not abundant room for the exercise of civic shame or that there is not in New-York plenty to be ashamed of. The individual citizen cannot escape his share of this shame. Not even the most earnest and indefatigable municipal reformer can wholly avoid his responsibility, and as for the ordinary citizen, his shame ought to be greater than he can bear. The fault is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings. The Bible makes it a sufficient summing up of a man's character that when he saw a thief he "consented with him." There is no reason to doubt that the merchants in Capt. Stephenson's later precinct are up to the average of public spirit and civic virtue. Yet these men are convicted by their own testimony of consenting with thieves, of breaking the law, and of paying blackmail for protection in breaking it, as if they were keepers of bawdy houses instead of places for the pursuit of lawful business. They have paid blackmail for the use of the public sidewalks because that was cheaper than paying rent for private premises in which their business could be suitably done. Such citizenship as these men illustrate invites blackmail, and we repeat that there is no reason to dispute that it is up to the average of citizenship in New-York.

To say that Tammany Hall is a gang of thieves is not a rhetorical flourish, but an arithmetically accurate statement of fact. It is impudent for the leader of the organization to talk as if the things brought to light by the Lexow committee were mere incidents of Tammany government. They are nothing of the kind; they are its essence. Tammany Hall is primarily an association of men who are bent upon getting livelihoods or fortunes by taxing the earnings of men engaged in honest industry, and also by taxing the earnings of dishonest industry in the form of blackmail. The force employed and paid to enforce the laws and suppress crime is engaged, almost universally, as has been amply shown, in the sale of indulgences for breaking the laws and committing crime. Men have even been instigated by the police to engage in criminal practices that the police might tax them. We do not mean to say that all the members of Tammany Hall are thieves. Many men, actuated by the same mean and cowardly spirit that actuated the storekeepers who used the sidewalks and paid the police blackmail, have joined Tammany because it would help them in their business or would prevent them from being hurt in their business. The presence of such men does not alter the fact that Tammany is a gang of thieves and that Tammany government is the rule of thieves.

The question that is to be put to the voters of New-York next Tuesday is the question whether they will or will not "turn the rascals out." The election of Strong will be only the first step to this consummation, but it will be an indispensable first step. The criminals do not mean to abandon crime because he is elected, though they would greatly dislike his election. The feeling of the criminal classes was expressed by the keeper of a house of ill fame who testified before the Lexow committee that she had "promised to put out brooms if Tammany won." There will still be criminals and they will still combine to plunder and to disgrace New-York, but they will combine to less advantage under Mayor Strong than they would under Mayor Grant. All the blackmailers, all the thieves, all the prostitutes, all the pimps, all the green-goods men, all the criminals are on the side of Tammany Hall. All the people who work for an honest living are on the other side. Of course, they are more numerous, but they are not so much in earnest. If the decent people are not enough in earnest to beat Tammany next Tuesday, they deserve to be ruled by a gang of thieves, made more impudent and more extortionate by success. And that is what will happen to them.

JOHN W. GOFF FOR RECORDER.

Recorder Smyth has made it difficult for most, and impossible for many, of his friends to vote for his re-election.

His letter certifying to the good character of Divver and commending him for appointment as a Police Justice was too much to bear without protest. His defiant declaration that he would write the same letter again, and that there is nothing the matter with Judge Divver but whisky, cannot be borne at all. It is flagitious, indecent, and intolerable.

Moreover, Recorder Smyth indorses Tammany without any reservation whatsoever. He declares that he has never belonged to any other political organization, and never shall belong to any other. What he means is that Tammany is good enough for him. If that is true, he is not good enough for the Court of Sessions.

Judge Smyth's personal integrity is not in question. His judicial uprightness is most certainly in question, and he has decided the question himself. A Judge who commends Divver and indorses Tammany no longer sits straight upon the bench.

Tammany's friends exclaim that Mr. Goff has not the judicial quality. That is easily acquired. The thing to be afraid of is the unjudicial quality—the liking for Divver, the strong leaning toward Tammany. Goff has not that, at all events.

There is only one rule of safety in this election. It is to vote for Strong, Goff, Beekman, and all the anti-Tammany candidates.

DON'T VOTE TO CHECK RETURNING PROSPERITY.

The calamity and ruin speeches of McKinley, Reed, and other Republican leaders, are clearly belated. Signs of returning activity, confidence, and prosperity are seen on every hand by those who are willing to see them.

Every intelligent man knows how great the iron industry is and how significant the condition of it becomes when a country is recovering from such a period of depression as was caused primarily by the silver panic. At the base of this industry the mining of iron ore was seriously affected last year. The discovery and the beginning of the development of the great surface deposits that could be mined at very low cost with steam shovels tended to depress or paralyze production in the old deep mines, and at the same time the demand for articles of finished iron or steel fell away with the progress of the silver panic until the capacity of the pig iron furnaces in blast was reduced in October and November of last year to less than one-half of the normal output.

But now the pig-iron output has risen again almost to the old figures. Here is The Iron Age's record for the four months beginning with July 1, and with it the report for Oct. 1 and Nov. 1 of last year:

FURNACES IN BLAST.

	Capacity in Tons Per Week.
1894.	
July 1	85,950
Aug. 1	115,356
Sept. 1	151,113
Oct. 1	159,729
1893.	
Oct. 1	73,985
Nov. 1	80,070

The average weekly capacity for the first four months of 1892, before the beginning of the silver disturbance, was about 175,000 tons. Compare 73,895 tons on Oct. 1 a year ago with nearly 160,000 tons on Oct. 1 of this year. Mark the growth from 86,000 tons in July last to nearly 160,000 tons last month. This is full of meaning to those who study the condition and course of our great industries.

Going back one step further, we reach the foundation, at the iron-ore mines. On the 1st inst. the following press dispatch was published by all prominent journals:

"ISHPEMING, Mich., Oct. 31.—The railroads are running extra trains, and the heaviest forwarding of iron ore of the season is now going on. The Bessemer ore production of the Lake Superior district will be the largest ever mined. The total production of ore for the season will reach 7,250,000 gross tons by the close of navigation."

This is what has been done this season in a region which is described by McKinley speakers as "blasted," "paralyzed," and "ruined" by the revision of the tariff, a region where, they say, the mines are closed and abandoned and the inhabitants are paupers.

In the following table, taken from the reports of the American Iron and Steel Association, the estimated shipments for this year may be compared with those of three years past:

LAKE SUPERIOR ORE SHIPMENTS.

	Tons.
1891	7,062,233
1892	9,069,556
1893	6,060,492
1894, estimated	7,250,000

An increase of nearly 20 per cent. over the shipments of last year, and a slight increase over those of 1891. High-tariff authorities complained of "overproduction" at the mines in 1892. It is noticeable that the output of Bessemer ore will be larger this year than ever before. About one-half of the pig iron produced in this country is made of Bessemer iron ore.

The progress of the remarkable, very significant, and very encouraging upward movement at the base of the great iron and steel industry, in pig iron and the ore from which it is made, should not be disturbed and checked by the election of a Republican majority in Congress. It is the duty of every man who longs for a complete restoration of industrial activity and prosperity, and who understands the meaning of this movement, to vote against Republican candidates, whose avowed purpose is to renew tariff agitation by legislation in the direction of McKinleyism if they shall have the power to do so.

The platform of the Republicans in this State invites "all who believe in the restoration of Republican protection" (meaning the McKinley tariff) to vote for Republican Congressional nominees. But our industries should be permitted to continue their progress toward a condition of full activity. Every one who is not willing to be deceived by the cries of Republican demagogues can easily see such unmistakable signs of this progress as are disclosed in the iron industry. A vote for a Republican Congressional nominee is a vote to retard and check it; a vote for a Democratic candidate is a vote to encourage and stimulate it.

THE BROOKLYN SITUATION.

There is good reason for the belief that the Reform Democratic candidates in Brooklyn will be elected. Some of the shrewdest calculators of the Willoughby Street "combine" now concede that it is a fight between Hentz, Reform Democrat, for the Registership, and Harman, Republican. There is a movement on foot to throw Ring votes for the latter to make sure that the former will be defeated. The Ring could very well afford to do this, and for reasons inherent in its character and purposes.

The Ring knows that Harman would make the Register's office a political office. He would take good care to oppose any reduction of its fat fees. He would use them and he would use the patronage after the manner of his kind. He is a Republican. So far as we know, he is an honest man. But he would keep the productive power of the office intact, and would "recognize" any help given him by his nominal opponents. If Willoughby Street should again get possession of the office, it would not be shorn of its fees, and in the meantime the Ring would have a fair proportion of its men at the crib.

Not so if Mr. Hentz is elected. He believes the extravagant fees of the office a wrong and an unjustifiable tax on the people. He is pledged to do all he can to secure their abolition and the payment to the Register of a moderate salary. Moreover, he would not use appointments for the advantage of any party. He would treat the office as an office for public business, to be run as his private business is, for the benefit of all honestly concerned in it. If he were allowed to pursue this policy for one term it would be very hard to change it. It would be very hard for the Ring again to get hold of it, and it would not be worth much if they could.

This is a typical case. It shows exactly the difference between the Ring idea or the Republican politicians' idea of managing public business, and that of the Reform Democrats. Exactly the same principles affect all the offices. If the decent and honest citizens of Brooklyn who wish their public business managed for their own advantage, and not for that of any party, will vote for the Reform Democratic candidates, they will be elected.

STEEL RAILS.

One of the transcontinental railroad companies has bought, it is reported by The Iron Age, 6,000 tons of English steel rails to be delivered at a port on the Pacific coast. Now we shall hear the McKinley organs crying out that the recent reduction of the duty on rails from $13.44 to $7.84 per ton has enabled the foreigner to invade the American market and will speedily ruin the domestic steel-rail industry.

The American makers of rails could easily hold the home market under a tariff of only $2 or $3 per ton if they would dissolve their unlawful combination or Trust, by means of which they have kept the price of rails relatively far above the prices of similar steel products, and out of proportion to the cost of their raw materials.

Here is a little table taken from the reports of the Iron and Steel Association, which shows the course of the prices of certain products:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Oct., 1894.
Steel billets	$30.32	$25.32	$23.63	$20.44	$15.75
Bessemer pig iron	18.85	15.95	14.37	12.87	11.00
Steel rails	31.75	29.92	30.00	28.12	24.00

The price of rails is controlled and fixed by a combination. The price of billets and Bessemer pig iron is not. We have published an account of the operations of this rail combination in the year 1893, including the negotiations and contracts by which it prevented the manufacture and sale of rails by two Eastern companies.

The cost of producing steel rails is only a little more than the cost of making steel billets. Yet it will be noticed that while the price of billets has fallen from $30.32 to $15.75, (a decline of $14.57, or 48 per cent.,) the price of rails has fallen only from $31.75 to $24, ($7.75, or 24 per cent.) It will be seen also that billets had lost nearly $7 in 1892 and rails only $1.75; that in 1893 the fall in the case of billets had amounted to about $10, while the price of rails was lower by only $3.63.

The report shows that the ring maintained the price of rails at $30 from February, 1891, to January, 1893; at $29 from January, 1893, to October of that year, and has exacted $24 during the last twelve months. The decline of $7.75 in rails, moreover, is far out of proportion to the fall of Bessemer pig from $18.85 to $11, or the decline in the price of Bessemer iron ore from $6 and $6.50 to $2.50 per ton.

Steel rails can be sold profitably here at a price slightly in excess of the price of steel billets. With the help of a tariff of $13.44 per ton, the combined manufacturers have kept the price far above a fair competitive price. The new duty of $7.84 is not too low; it is too high. It is more than twice the difference between the labor cost, or wages cost, of a ton of rails here and the labor cost of a ton abroad, as that difference was ascertained by President Harrison's Commissioner of Labor four years ago, when it was larger than it is now.

If the price of steel rails were determined by ordinary competition, as the price of billets and pig iron is determined, no foreign rails could be imported profitably even at Pacific ports, where the cost of domestic rails is largely increased by the heavy charges for transportation across the Rocky Mountains.

This rail ring is not far from dissolution. At all events, we think, its combination price must soon be cut down. Since the enactment of the new tariff it has been announced that at least one large competing plant is to be established. The development of the vast surface deposits of iron ore in the Mesaba district, the steady decline of the price of pig iron, and the restoration of competition in the rail trade will eventually make the price of rails in the United States lower than the price of foreign rails in any country of Europe.

THE NIHILISTS' MANIFESTO.

It is not surprising that the approach of the death of the Czar of Russia should have given rise to all sorts of movements for political changes, from a demand for a Constitution to the wild cry of the Nihilists. The latter, from their places of refuge in England and Switzerland, issued circulars rejoicing over the near death of Alexander III. and threatening his successor with a worse fate. "So long," they say, "as the Russian slaves do not possess the land, so long as an infernal autocracy, served by a rapacious and shameless feudality, makes Russia a disgrace to the civilized world, we shall always applaud any blow of destiny or provoke it."

It may be said that there are no "slaves" in Russia; that a larger proportion of those who work on the land own it than in almost any country in the world; that there is nothing resembling "feudality" in Russia, and that the worst thing that ever happened to the Russian people was the assassination of Alexander II. The rage of the Nihilists is not without excuse, but it is fearfully misdirected and has had terrible results. Were it possible by a "blow of destiny" to destroy autocracy in Russia, with all its inherent vices and with its vast possibilities of cruel oppression, the state of the common people would be far worse than it is now and worse even than at any time within the last century. Chaos would come, and the lower classes, who now, to a considerable extent, barely sustain life and not seldom die of insufficient food—that is, by slow starvation—would suffer most. The autocracy, terrible as it is, has during the reigns of the last two Emperors been beneficial rather than injurious to Russia. In any case, it is the balance wheel, the steadying force that has enabled the country, despite great difficulties and obstacles, slowly but perceptibly to advance in general well-being.

The curse of Russia to-day is not directly the autocracy, but the bureaucracy, which is at once arbitrary, cumbersome, impotent, and corrupt, and the worst vice of the bureaucracy is its intense centralization. The attempt to administer in detail the affairs of the entire empire from the Government offices on the banks of the Neva has given birth to enormous and complicated abuses. There is no legal responsibility except to the Government offices, and there it is physically impossible to enforce it. The attempt has grown out of the concentration of all power in the Czar, and its evil effects are, in a sense, due to autocracy. But, on the other hand, it is the autocrat only that can gradually change that system and devolve provincial or local powers upon provincial or local assemblies. And this is what Alexander III., from his prison palace at Gatschina, faithfully sought to bring about. The difficulties have been very great and of many kinds. But the most trying, the one that requires most time to remove, is the ignorance, the incapacity, the inertness of the various classes of the Russian people—not the peasants alone, but the individual landowners and the nobility, and to a less extent the townsmen. Notwithstanding this there has been progress, and very definite, though not uniform, progress. Of course, such considerations cannot stay the wrath of the revolutionists, but they are facts which observers who keep track of the course of events in Russia have perceived and reported and which should not be ignored.

Mr. Mansfield in Harlem.

Mr. Mansfield has twice repeated his splendid performance of Napoleon at the Harlem Opera House, Thursday and last night, and each time the theatre has been crowded by an appreciative and deeply-attentive audience. This afternoon he will give a third representation of Mr. Stoddard's episodic play, and the advance sale of seats is enormous.

After to-night's performance of "Jekyll and Hyde," Mr. Mansfield and his company will depart on tour. They will be in Brooklyn the week before Christmas, but we shall not see them again in town until April, when "Napoleon Bonaparte" may have a long run. Indications point to the popular success of this production. The play has not yet been cut or changed. Elision of superfluous passages in the text will improve it greatly.

Partners Indeed.

From The Boston Journal.

The death of Henry C. Hutchins, the lawyer, recalls the interesting fact that he and his partner, Alexander S. Wheeler, were born on the same day, Aug. 7, 1820; both were graduated in the same class (1840) at Dartmouth, being chums at college, and they entered into practice together in Boston on Jan. 1, 1844. They continued partners for more than fifty years, until the death of Mr. Hutchins.

Miss Darrell Wants $10,000.

MOUNT VERNON N. Y., Nov. 2.—Miss Lila Darrell, the actress, who lives at 41 North Twenty Avenue, this city, begun a suit for $10,000 damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage against John E. Ray, a son of John H. Ray, proprietor of Ray's Opera House, in Greenwich, Conn. John E. Ray is said to be engaged to Miss Frances Hallen of the Hallen and Hart Company.

SITUATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Populists and Republicans Have United Against the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Reports which reach this city from North Carolina indicate that the situation there has changed materially in the last fortnight, and the Democrats realize that they must work early and late to achieve success. Josephus Daniels, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, who is well known in the South as the editor of The Raleigh News and Observer, has just returned from a trip through North Carolina. "The Populists and the Republicans in nearly every part of the State have joined forces," Mr. Daniels said to-day, "and the candidates for the Legislature are waging an aggressive campaign. The fusionists are more thoroughly organized and present a more formidable front than people outside of the State imagine. They have nominated representatives of all factions, and, of course, this detracts a good deal from their strength. Notwithstanding the fact that many negroes will not vote the Populist ticket, the majority of them will, and in some towns all of them will. In the Raleigh district, the Republican candidate for Congress has withdrawn from the race, and called upon the Republicans to support Mr. Stroud, the Populist candidate. If such a fusion could be effected in this district, it would be formidable, because the two parties there have more votes combined than the Democrats. But it is confidently expected that Capt. Cook, the Democratic candidate, will get a very large negro vote, because he is more popular with them than any other Democrat in the State.

"I believe the Democrats are practically certain to win in all the districts except the Second and the Fifth. In the Second, F. A. Woodward, the sitting member, is a candidate against Henry A. Cheatham, who represented this district in the Fiftieth Congress. This is normally a Republican district, and the Republicans have carried it with the exception of three times, since the war. The contest a few months ago between Cheatham and White, both negroes, for the Republican nomination in this district, which resulted in a victory for the former, has caused much ill feeling among the negroes, many of whom will not vote for Cheatham, which will result, of course, in additional votes for the Democratic candidate. The Populists will poll a large vote in this district, but it is generally believed that Woodward has four chances out of five of being returned to the House.

"The Fifth District is at present represented by Thomas Settle, son of Judge Settle, who presided over the Republican Convention which first nominated Grant for President. His competitor is A. W. Graham, son of a former Secretary of the Navy. This is the most interesting fight in the State, both of the men being well connected, good lawyers, and excellent campaigners. The Populist leaders ordered a fusion on Settle, and, if this could have been effected, his election would have been certain, but the rank and file of the party refused to support him, and it had become apparent that Graham would carry eight-tenths of the Populist vote, when Settle, seeing the disastrous results likely to follow, succeeded in convincing the Populist leaders that his only chance lay in the nomination of a Populist candidate for Congress. They yielded to his appeal, and nominated Dr. Merrill, who was a member of the last State Senate. Singularly enough, Merrill's son is canvassing the district for Graham, along with many friends of the former, and I predict that Graham will be elected by 750 majority.

"I have no doubt about a Democratic legislative majority of 30 or 35 on a joint ballot. The friends of both Ransom and Jarvis are very confident of success in the Senatorial fight. The contest between these two men and the fight against the Populists and Republicans have attracted so much attention that other men, who would like to succeed the late Senator Vance, have not been able to interest the people. Justice Avery of the Supreme Court, Attorney General Osborne, and Speaker Overman are actively in the race. It is thought in some parts of the State that if Ransom gets the long term, Jarvis will get the short term, and vice versa, but I do not believe that this will occur. Each of these men is from the eastern part of the State, and the sentiment of the people rather favors the selection of one man from the east and one from the west."

THE PROPOSED APPORTIONMENT.

Gerrymandering by the Late Republican Constitutional Convention.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Under the head of "A Fine Gerrymander," The Tribune of this morning picks flaws in the apportionment "made by the fraudulent Democratic Legislature of 1892"—no doubt fraudulent because it was Democratic—on the ground that the "wilderness" of the "Adirondack forests separates for seventy-five miles the populous territory of St. Lawrence from that of Fulton and Saratoga," but so does the impenetrable wilderness of the leather swamp separate the populous territory south of Division Street, on the east side, from that on the west side of New-York City, below Canal Street, in the apportionment recently made by that "fraudulent" Republican Constitutional Convention of 1894. However, such arguments might be expected from a purely agricultural paper like The Tribune.

The particular injustice of the proposed apportionment to be voted on next Tuesday is that the ballots cast in fifty-six of the sixty counties in this State are to decide the apportionment of Senate districts in the other four. The fifty-six counties have each a representation of one Senator or less, and have consequently no division or separation of counties into Senate districts; the voters of the same have, therefore, no interest in the apportionment of counties having more than one Senator, and their votes will most likely be cast on strictly partisan lines. The citizens of counties like New-York or Kings should be allowed to apportion their own Senate districts on the general principle of home rule, just as the new Constitution provides for the local apportionment of Assembly and election districts.

Now, when The New-York Tribune speaks of gerrymandering, it had better examine the new "lay-out" of New-York County by the late Constitutional Convention; it out-gerrymanders what the Democrats have ever done, ten to one. Take for example the northerly boundary of the Tenth Senat District, from Canal Street, North River, to Jackson Street, East River. It runs through thirteen streets, when three would have done exactly as well, (Canal, Hudson, Dominick, Varick, Broome, Sullivan, Spring, Broadway, Canal, Bowery, Division, Grand, and Jackson.) The boundaries of the other eleven are quite as arbitrary, though not so crooked. In striking contrast to this is the apportionment in Kings County, which was carried out strictly on ward lines; this is much simpler and less of a radical change. When it comes to "districts as nearly equal in inhabitants, excluding aliens, as may be, of convenient and contiguous territory, in as compact form as practicable," (vide new Constitution,) New-York is not in it.

N. J. VANDERWEYDE, 173 West Eighty-third Street.

New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.

The Vote Buyer.

From The Hartford Courant.

Early in the canvass we suggested that it would be a good thing for Connecticut if the Republican and Democratic Committee Chairmen in the several towns would get together, figure out the legitimate expenses, and then shake hands on a promise not to spend another dollar—in other words to keep entirely out of the business of vote-buying this year. We said that this had been done in at least one instance within our knowledge, that the results in that case had been eminently wholesome and satisfactory, and that it would pay other towns to give the plan a trial.

The vote-buyer is one of the twin pests and nuisances of Connecticut, the hired lobbyist being the other. Between them they have tainted our politics, defiled our Capitol, and given the noble old State a bad name with its neighbors. Anything that tends to check and abate either of them is a substantial public benefit, a service to Connecticut. Why not make a beginning in the good work this year and this week?

Press Club at Harvard College.

From The Boston Journal.

There is a movement afoot at Harvard to form a press club of all the men who are at present engaged in newspaper or other literary work. There are more than 100 men in college interested directly or indirectly. Most of them are editors and reporters of the college papers and magazines, but there are more than twenty-five men who are correspondents for the Boston and New-York newspapers.

INDIVIDUALISTS AT DURAND-RUEL'S.

Paintings of Artists of Undeniable Merit Exhibited.

In the galleries, newly modeled and vast, of Messrs. Durand-Ruel, are paintings by John Lewis Brown, Courbet, Corot, Lépine, Boudin, Daumier, and old masters, which captivate interest. The rare Daumier, in oils, is a scene in a third-class railway carriage, every figure of which is epic. The Corot is a silent love chant. There are groups of horses, riders, and children in parks, by John Lewis Brown, bathed in an atmosphere of elegant, fashionable life. There is intensity of emotion in waves of a sea painted by Courbet, and one may look at the vaguely-directed glances of the goddess Hera in the eyes of the cattle painted by Boudin without fear of monotony. The old masters of Holland amaze one by the minuteness of their exactitude; there are not many, but one, a Rembrandt, "David and Saul," has the splendor of Oriental jewels.

It would be heresy not to be enthusiastic about the old masters; yet one may not hesitate to turn from them to the most recent works of Degas, Monet, Pissarro, and Renoir. The contrast is not so violent as one may imagine; the impressionists are not modern because they proscribe ochre and brown colors; the old masters that have modern celebrity are modern, since everything that is alive is modern, and then, there is a realm of peers. The rays of the sun modify the modeling of the objects that they strike; Monet thinks that this is to be observed. He paints the same haystack at different hours of the day, and makes different paintings. He uses the seven colors of the rainbow, tinted shades, an eurhythmic gamut of pure tones, associated in values vigorous or soft, and irradiates a landscape with sudden, glorious explosions of sunlight.

There are four tall poplars mirrored in a clear pool; there are poplars in a line like a list of Kings; there are haystacks in the fields of Giverny; there is a tall rock, moss grown, venerable, and under which one may pass as under a triumphal arch; there is the port of Fecamp, with yachts, the sails of which are folded; there are scenes and scenes altered by varied lights so completely that their identity seems lost. Nature is always the same, but it is always new. Let a trained eye discern its most joyful surprises, let a trained hand note them as quickly let as they impress themselves on the mind of one of the most sympathetic individualities that art, which is individual, has enlisted in its service, and Monet is realized.

One would have thought, when the first works of his sincerity began to appear, that he would have been at once acclaimed. The danger of acclaiming him was that imitators would follow him in crowds. He has imitators, but he is not responsible for them. Every great artist has his habits, his repetitions, his grimaces, and they are no more his genius than a mole is a face, but they are the things that imitators copy. Of the painters who called themselves impressionists, one was willing to accept everything—yellow trees, Venices floating in mist, seas pale blue, striated with gold; coats blacker than the Erebus—everything, except imitations of imitations.

As nature is infinite, diverse, eternally variable, unexpected, and disconcerting, the artist understands that he must at every instant create new modes of expression. What living creation suggests, the things that happen in his mind, the emotions that succeed one another within him with amazing swiftness, are to be immobilized by him by means that experience cannot teach, in such moments he is not a workman, but one inspired. Imitate him honestly, and your painting will not resemble any work that he ever produced, and it will be as great as his masterpiece.

Pissarro, powerfully ornamental, characteristic, and special; Degas, who paints dancers and spectators in motion; Renoir, irritable designer of life, slight women, in all the gracefulness of the "mièvrerie" that the eighteenth century liked, but with an enthusiasm as a colorist that only Delacroix had before him expressed; Sisley, and Miss Cassat have struggled valiantly with nature. They have tried to paint thrills, ambient air, the transparency of foliage, complicated plays of light, and the human element in nature as it is, uncertain, awkward, forming a mass wherein disappears the conventional importance of the face. Their works form, with Monet's and those of two or three others in the Durand-Ruel galleries, a Salon of individualists of undeniable merit.

PLUMMER MAY HAVE TO GO.

The Chaplain's Conviction for Drunkenness to be Acted on Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Chaplain Plummer will probably be dismissed from the army on a charge of drunkenness. It appears that Plummer was very familiar with the enlisted men—more so than even his confidential position as Chaplain justified—and he was finally accused of getting drunk with the soldiers at the post where he was stationed.

Plummer was once a slave, and by his own industry and effort was enabled to enter the ministry, and eventually to obtain a place as Chaplain in the army.

At the time of his trial he was engaged in an effort to gather together the people of his race and take them back to Africa. His African colonization scheme was said by some of his accusers to have no other object than to distract the attention

GILROY'S CLAIMS ARE FUTILE

THE SEVENTY EASILY RIDDLE HIS TAMMANY ARGUMENT.

Private Cleaners Necessary on Ill-Made, Ill-Kept Tammany Streets—Tammany Sprinklers with Limitless Rates—$51,500 for Cleaning Buildings and $10,000 Is Sufficient—New-York Far Behind Foreign Cities in Respect to Comforts.

The Committee of Seventy issued last night a document which demolished Mayor Gilroy's reply to the arraignment the committee made of Tammany Hall last Monday morning. The committee published its own declarations and those of the Mayor side by side. With reference to the cost of street cleaning, the committee asks:

"Why is no denial made of the fact that in the up-town districts, where the pavements have been recently laid by Tammany Mayors, the street cleaning is so poorly done that private street cleaners are employed? Why is the Mayor silent as to the charge that street sprinkling is in the hands of a private company, by grace of Tammany, with no limit placed on the charges it may make for sprinkling?"

As to the cleaning of the public buildings, the Seventy say:

"The committee does not apologize for any past administrations, but merely reiterates the fact that, though the city pays $51,500 per annum for cleaning four buildings in City Hall Park, yet 'not one-half of the persons whose names appear on the pay roll are honestly employed at this work.' We are ready to prove that all of these buildings can be thoroughly cleaned for a sum aggregating less than $10,000 per annum. The cost of cleaning these four buildings is more than seven times the cost of cleaning the Post Office Building, it having been found by a legislative committee to be $0.22.4 per foot, while the cost of cleaning the Post Office Building is $0.03.8 per foot.

"The Committee of Seventy charges an increase of the city's debt by $8,500,000, though $82,000,000 had been paid off, making total new obligations of $90,500,000 from 1884. Repavements, repairs of the docks, and other purely administrative expenses are paid for oftentimes by bonds, in order to keep the tax levy down and to conceal the extravagant expenditure."

The Mayor had said that the figures quoted against the Dock Department were unintelligible. The Seventy say:

"So that even the Mayor may understand these figures, we tabulate them:

	1884.	1894.
Rents	$1,246,858	$1,839,658
Administrative expenses...	185,025	330,281
Net rent	$1,061,833	$1,509,377

Net increase, $447,546, for ten years.

"In the meanwhile, $9,500,000 bonds were issued, which, at 4 per cent per annum, made a burden for interest of $380,000 for each year, and we reiterate, 'This increase is barely sufficient to pay the interest on the new bonds, and is less than the normal increase due to the growth of the commerce of the city, for in the preceding ten years, from 1874 to 1884, the revenue from the docks had increased $705,407.' These figures are taken from the official report of the Dock Department."

Mayor Gilroy criticised the figures in the Seventy's manifesto comparing the cost of municipal government in London with that of New-York, claiming that the Seventy had quoted figures of seven years ago, in London. The Seventy said:

"The figures on which the Committee of Seventy relies are not taken from any almanac or any private publication whatever, but are quoted from the official report of the London County Council, and they are the expenses for the year 1891 and not for the year 1887. Since 1891 there has been no substantial increase in the expense. The population of London, taken at 4,500,000, was the population of that year, so that the comparison is in every way just.

"The official figures from which this expenditure is taken were obtained by the London County Council by compiling the expenditures of all the different local administrative bodies, and represent the cost of government for all of London, including the expenses of the London County Council, the Vestries, the School Boards, and all the administrative departments of the city.

"Out of London's $40,000,000 there are $10,000,000 spent for the relief of the poor, which includes much besides what is done by our Board of Charities and Correction, which spends only $2,300,000 per year, and for asylums, reformatories, and charity institutions $1,400,000. The English poor law includes all these services, and, in addition, indoor relief, which costs nearly $4,000,000 per annum, outdoor relief costing $800,000, and $350,000 for baths and wash houses.

"We reiterate the statement made in the manifesto, not only that the Government of New-York is more expensive than any Municipal Government in any great European capital, but that the Government has been so ignorant and deficient under Tammany rule that we are left far behind the other large cities of the world in respect to the comforts and conveniences which all citizens have a right to expect.

"The people have a right to know, with tax bills twice as large as those of the residents of Paris and London, why they should not have municipal lodging houses, public baths and lavatories, and well-cleaned, well-paved streets."

WILL PROTECT THE VOTERS.

The Committee of Seventy Guards Against Improper Challenges.

The Committee of Seventy and the managers of Mr. Strong's campaign yesterday completed arrangements to straighten out complications which may arise from improper challenges on election day. The Seventy will have men of means at its headquarters all day, prepared to bail any man who may be arrested, if the Tammany men resort to those tactics. Men prepared to qualify to the amount of $20,000,000 in the aggregate have volunteered.

Mr. Strong's managers have arranged with thirty attorneys, one of whom will be stationed in each Assembly district, to give advice concerning the rights and duties of voters.

A private telephone has been placed in the Strong headquarters, connecting with the office of Superintendent Byrnes.

A communication was sent to the Committee of Seventy yesterday by a number of men, who said they wanted to express themselves, in view of the unjust accusation against Mr. Strong of having opposed the election of Theodore Seligman to the Union League Club. This attack had already been refuted by letters from James Seligman and Edwin Einstein. With reference to this charge, the communication received yesterday said:

"To those who know Mr. Strong personally, it is unnecessary to make such a statement, because his liberal attitude toward the Hebrews is well known to them. Many of his warmest personal friends are to be found among the Hebrews. Strongly urging his election at the present time, and active on the Committee of Seventy, are many prominent Hebrews."

The communication was signed by Simon Sterne, Jacob H. Schiff, James Speyer, Max J. Lissauer, Dr. A. Jacobi, Julius J. Frank, A. C. Bernheim, E. R. A. Seligman, E. W. Bloomingdale, Isaac H. Klein, Henry Rice, Julius Steinberger, A. Wolff, Ernst Thalman, Alfred S. Heidelbach, Max Wessberg, Charles L. Bernheim, M. S. Fechheimer, Nathan Necarsulmer.

Edward Lauterbach, David Keller, Albert Stettheimer, Dr. Leon N. Adler, Max Kohn, David Aaron, John Frankheimer, Charles Sternbach, Isaac Rosenstein, Sidney P. Hessel, William Henry Rosenstein, William P. Abel, Julian S. Hellman, Meyer Stern, V. Henry Rothschild, and Isaac Dreyfus.

CITIZENS AWAKE TO REFORM.

Col. Strong Appears Before a Meeting of German-Americans.

William L. Strong, President Seth Low of Columbia College, and others addressed a big meeting of German-American Good Government Clubs last night at Renwick Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue.

Gustav Schwab presided. He spoke alternately in German and English. Mr. Strong was the first speaker. He said:

"I know the people have awakened in this campaign, for I have spoken at about four meetings every night this week, and at every one the hall was crowded and there was much enthusiasm. It means the people have concluded that it is time to take hold of politics, and to reorganize the government of this city.

"The citizens have determined to turn out and vote on Tuesday for the city reform ticket. It is the decision of the good, respectable citizens, without respect to political party. Look at the ticket. The head of it is an old Republican, Stalwart, I may say, in national affairs, but he is altogether independent in municipal matters.

"Of the others on the ticket, there is that splendid man, John W. Goff, who, with the help of Dr. Parkhurst, has done more to bring out the feeling that a reform is needed than any other man in the city. If any man deserves the votes of the good people of this city, it is John W. Goff. We owe him a debt of gratitude that fourteen years on the Recorder's bench will not begin to repay. I don't believe a crown would be sufficient reward for him, if we had such a thing in this country.

"The others on the ticket are more like the head. They represent a principle.

"There are no personalties in this canvass. I know nothing personally against the head of ticket on the other side. I only know he is the representative of principles that are corrupt. The Lexow committee has exposed the corruption of one department only, but Mr. Goff tells me there are other departments that are just as bad. Therefore, we must get rid of this oligarchy.

"The Committee of Seventy has given us a platform, and if I am elected I want every man who votes for this ticket to come to the City Hall whenever he feels he should and compel the head of that ticket to carry out the guarantees made by that platform. If you ever feel that there is on my part any leading to sectarianism or a partiality to classes in the administration of the office, I want you to remind me of the promise I have made."

Edmund Kelly made a short address. He was followed by President Seth Low, who was greeted with tremendous applause. He kept his audience in good humor by repeating a series of anecdotes, and he, too, brought out a number of telling points.

"This city, the speaker said, is the best in the world, with its East River, its North River, and its harbor for training sailors. For a long time New-York had the St. Mary's training ship, on which the boys of the city were taught to be sailors. It cost $20,000 a year. Tammany thought to save that sum, so dispensed with the training ship and put $1,000,000 into a speedway. Some of the Tammany men were interested in driving, and wanted a suitable road on which to speed their horses, President Low said.

The other speakers were Arthur Von Briessen, George Hoffman, and Moses Oppenheimer. They spoke in German.

MILHOLLANDITES TO THE FRONT.

A Big Meeting Hears Col. Strong, Dr. Parkhurst, and Others.

An enthusiastic mass meeting of the Milholland faction of the Republican Party was held last night at Cooper Union. The big hall was crowded and there was an overflow meeting. Before the meetings there was a parade.

Just as Otto Irving Wise opened the mass meeting Col. William L. Strong, Dr. Parkhurst, Gen. Anson G. McCook, State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin, Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, Gen. C. H. La Grange, and John Milholland stepped upon the platform. They were received with cheers. Mr. Milholland introduced Col. Strong, who said:

"Your enthusiasm reminds me of a duty that we have to perform next Tuesday. Don't be content with depositing your ballots, but see that they are properly counted. It has been twenty-five years since the citizens rose up and established an honest form of government. We have that duty to perform again now."

Col. Strong paid a high tribute to the work of Dr. Parkhurst, Mr. Goff, and the Lexow committee.

"I don't see how any decent, self-respecting citizen can vote the ticket of Tammany Hall," he continued. "It is a question of good government against bad government in this fight. It will be your duty, if the union ticket is elected, to see that the reforms that we are pledged to are carried out.

"If I am elected Mayor next Tuesday I promise you that in so far as it lies in my power the municipal affairs will be honestly conducted in every branch and in every department."

Dr. Parkhurst was next introduced. He was enthusiastically received. He said:

"You and I, fellow-citizens, are fairly, I may say practically, confident of winning not only a complete, but an overwhelming victory. We believe in the coming Mayor, but you must remember that he is limited in his powers. We must help to endow him with the power of action. There must be complete changes in the departments. You must enlarge the coming Mayor's powers. The Legislature only can do this. Our present Governor vetoed a bill passed for that purpose. There are three conditions that must be fulfilled:

"First, an honest Mayor; second, a Legislature prepared to co-operate with him; third, a Governor whom we can trust to indorse the acts passed by the Legislature for reform."

State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin spoke briefly on State issues, as did also Mayor George E. Green. Gen. C. H. La Grange also spoke.

WOULD NOT REMAIN IN TAMMANY.

General Committeemen of the Twenty-ninth District Send in Their Resignations.

John Murtha, Daniel W. Curtin, August Jasper, and thirty-one other members of the General Committee of Tammany Hall in the Twenty-ninth District have resigned from the organization. They sent a letter to Chairman Jacob Seabold of the Tammany Executive Committee, notifying him of their action, and declaring that they would ally themselves with the State Democracy. They said:

We behold with abhorrence the revelations of the misgovernment, corruption, and official malfeasance disclosed by the investigation of the Lexow committee.

We resent the tyranny exercised by that organization over the liberty and business of great numbers of our citizens in various pursuits and relations of life.

We view with horror and disgust the vile system inaugurated and continued by Tammany leaders of blackmailing the unfortunate and besotted wretches who are victims of social evils and licensing other lawbreakers, by means of which the bank accounts and pockets of audacious Tammany officials have been filled to repletion.

We condemn the sordid selfishness of the Tammany leader of this district, who has withheld employment upon public works from deserving laboring men and bestowed his favors upon nonresidents, the worthless offscourings of penitentiaries and almshouses, who were compelled to divide with him their unearned wages.

Nineteen voters of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District have addressed a letter to Lawrence S. Delmour, the Tammany Hall leader of the district, declaring that they have resigned from that organization. They say they came to this conclusion because they are fully convinced that Tammany Hall did not represent true, honest Democracy, but solely corrupt and bad government. They declare that they have enlisted in the New-York State Democracy.

The New Tariff and Salt.

WARSAW, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Many Democratic voters in the Warsaw salt field were prevented from casting their votes for Mr. Cleveland in 1892 by the argument that free salt would close the local plants.

Now that salt is on the free list, the works here cannot fill their orders, although they are running seven days a week, night and day.

The prices are better than before the Wilson bill passed.

Good Outlook in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Chairman Stranahan of the Democratic State Committee expects great results from the tour of the State party candidates. He says the present Democratic delegation of ten in Congress will be retained and that two seats may be gained. He expects an increase in the Democratic representation in the next House in the Legislature.

A Brooklyn Estimate.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

So far I have seen nothing in The Times to give its readers a fair idea of the probable result of the election in Kings County, the outcome of which may be of vital importance this year.

The Democratic Headquarters' estimate of 10,000 to 12,000 plurality for Hill has no foundation.

Probably in no county in the State has there been so much interest taken in this campaign. A very large proportion of the registered vote will be cast.

I estimate the total vote will be 175,000 for the leading candidates, of which

Morton will receive	88,000
Hill will receive	72,500
Wheeler will receive	14,500
Morton's plurality	15,500
And for the county ticket:	
Reform Democrats	66,500
Machine Democrats	48,300
Machine Republicans	60,200
Henry's plurality	6,300

F. M. WHITE.

New-York, Nov. 2, 1894.

WOMEN AGAINST THE TIGER

SOCIAL LEADERS EXPRESS THEIR OPPOSITION TO CORRUPTION.

Large Anti-Tammany Meeting in Madison Square Concert Hall—Fashionable Women Present in Large Numbers—The Speakers Received with Great Enthusiasm—Addresses by C. C. Beaman, James C. Carter, G. H. Putnam, and Prof. Munroe Smith.

A representative gathering of fashionable people attended the anti-Tammany meeting held under the auspices of the Woman's Municipal League, in the Madison Square Concert Hall, last evening.

Society women turned out in strong force and showed great interest and enthusiasm throughout the meeting. The boxes were all taken, and there was scarcely a vacant seat in the hall.

The meeting was a lifting up of society's voice against the Tammany tiger, and the voice was so earnest and urgent that it deserves successful results from its denunciations of Tammany corruption and its upholding of municipal reform.

Rarely have there been so many prominent fashionable women seen at political meetings in this city, and rarely does the smart set bestir itself and show so much enthusiasm over political matters as it did last night.

At every mention of the coming overthrow of Tammany by the election of Col. Strong the social belles, débutantes, and matrons applauded with as much, if not more, energy than they usually do at the theatre or opera.

The speakers were all well received, and the witty sallies of James C. Carter on the subject of woman's suffrage provoked much merriment.

Although the majority of those present were women, there were in the hall a number of society men, who were not less enthusiastic than their wives, sisters, and daughters in applauding the speakers' onslaughts against Tammany.

Among those occupying boxes were Mrs. C. C. Beaman, Mrs. Munroe Smith, Mrs. Francis Delafield, the Misses Delafield, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Mrs. Merritt Trimble, Mrs. Tappan, Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, Mrs. R. J. Cross, Mrs. John Crosby Brown, Mrs. Benjamin Welles, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Mrs. Charles Butler, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Frank Kinnicutt, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, Mrs. Gustav Schwab, Mrs. Edward Hewitt, Mrs. James Pryor, Mrs. Frederick Bettes, Mrs. Charles Homer, Mrs. Edward Ripley, Miss Grace Mitchell, Mrs. Charles Atterbury, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Charles H. Spofford, Miss Agatha Schurz, the Misses Putnam, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, Henry Worthington Bull, Howard Lapsley, Mr. Townsend, and James A. Scrymser.

The women occupying seats on the platform were the following officers of the Women's Municipal League: President—Mrs. C. R. Lowell; Treasurer—Mrs. James A. Scrymser; Secretary—Miss Caldwell; Committee on Public Meetings—Mrs. James Herbert Morse, Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Thomas W. Ward, Mrs. Julien L. Myers, Mrs. Charles J. MacLean, Mrs. Frederick N. Goddard, Mrs. Charles Havens Royce, Mrs. Felix Adler, Mrs. Charles Duggin, Mrs. Willard Parker, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Miss Lowell, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Henry Holt, Mrs. Emmet R. Olcott, Mrs. Loyall Farragut, Mrs. Arthur Sedgwick, Mrs. George Waddington, Mrs. John D. Townsend, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Almon Goodwin, Mrs. Charles Stover Bradley, Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, Mrs. R. J. Cross, Mrs. Henry De Coppet, Mrs. Montague Marks, Mrs. Albert Loening, Mrs. E. L. Godkin, Mrs. James Lowndes, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, and Mrs. Mary F. Kelly.

When C. C. Beaman of the Committee of Seventy, who presided, first addressed the audience, his voice was hoarse, but after he had warmed up to his work he talked smoothly and in a natural tone.

He said that it was enough to make any honest citizen rejoice to see men and women banded together against the common enemy, for the downfall of Tammany means pure municipal government, and Col. Strong, he said, is the man to administer that form of government.

"He will look out for the interests of the Democrats as well as the Republicans," Mr. Beaman said, "and will free New-York from the hand of the monster that now grasps it by the throat. The demand for this general municipal housecleaning was first made by the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby. He cried out for help, and his successor, Dr. Parkhurst, has kept up the cry, and has taken vigorous measures to bring about the desired end. Then came the Lexow committee, and finally its counsel, Mr. Goff.

"Mr. Goff is a candidate on the anti-Tammany ticket for Recorder, and what he is capable of he has already shown. The Committee of Seventy sought to make the fight in this election a two-sided one. I am a member of that committee, and can assure you that we have succeeded in our object.

"There is Tammany on one side and the combined anti-Tammany organizations on the other. Another cause for rejoicing is that Tammany is united in this fight. That is exactly what we, who are striving for pure government, want. We have only Grant and Tammany, which are one and the same, to fight. At first there was Straus, but he left Tammany, then the city, and then the country. There is no church against us either. Many of the men on the Tammany ticket are men who have held office satisfactorily, but that is no reason why we should vote for them so long as they are on Tammany's ticket. Any candidate who gives strength to a corrupt organization should be defeated, and that is what we mean to do with every such candidate.

"There are good reasons why this should be done. The prime reason is that the fight against this monster Tammany does not end on Tuesday next. The fight must be continued after election day, and kept up for all time. That policy will give us a chance to line up good and strong in 1896, when we will vote for another President of the United States."

A letter from Dr. Parkhurst regretting his inability to attend the meeting, and eulogizing Messrs. Strong and Goff, was read by George Haven Putnam.

James C. Carter was then introduced. Mr. Carter gave a clever outline of the present political situation of the country, and explained how political parties came to wield such a powerful influence in municipal affairs. He also advised that the work for municipal reform, now well started, be kept up, for, even though Tammany may be crushed at the coming election, any relaxation on the part of the reformers would allow it to rise, Phoenixlike, from its ashes.

"Municipal government in large cities," said Mr. Carter, "is the weak point in popular government. The municipal political organizations help the State organizations by the control they exert over the city votes, and in return are given municipal offices. There is not a political office in the city filled by a man fit to hold it. If there were not places for them to fill, some of these office holders would be in jail. The men who are appointed to office to see that the laws are not carried out allow frauds to be committed on election day, when a proper order from them would set 4,000 policemen to the task of seeing that there were no frauds. The men in authority can stop these outrages, but they will not.

"What is needed is the creation of a public sentiment that the delivery of Municipal Government into the hands of a band of politicians is all wrong. Then the advance of pure government will be resistless, for with corruption on one side and purity on the other, there can be but one outcome, for corruption, in spite of some of the ideas that are prevalent, is always in the minority."

George Haven Putnam was of the opinion that the stay-at-home voter does more to foster corruption and bad government than anything else. He spoke of E. Ellery Anderson as one of the stay-at-home voters.

"Our Municipal Government, as it is conducted at present," he said, "is for malefactors and by malefactors. The higher up you go the more corrupt do things appear, until investigation makes us tremble at the amount of vice and corruption there is about us.

"When a man who has borne so good a reputation as Recorder Smyth has to humiliate himself and support a drunkard for office, it is plainly by compulsion. This may show how great the corruption is."

Prof. Munroe Smith of Columbia College said:

"We have good cause to feel encouraged by the manner in which Tammany Hall opened its campaign. Its first trouble was with its candidates, and then it had to work hard to get Grant to run. But there is one mistake that we may not make in this campaign, and that is the mistake of underrating the strength of the enemy. Of course, it is almost unprecedented to admit that there is any strength, or that there is any honesty or intelligence in the ranks of the enemy during a political campaign, but it is nevertheless true that Tammany does possess some of the things mentioned. It has strength, but not sufficient, I think, to withstand the indignation of a public awakened to its iniquity. It has men who are honest, and more or less intelligent—possibly less than more—but the organization is divided into four classes. The men in the first of these classes are honest, but they are old men, who have been members of Tammany for a long time. Tammany was not always corrupt, and these old men who are honest do not think it possible that the organization can have changed. Then there is a class of men that are honest, but not intelligent. They believe what the leaders tell them, and vote accordingly. Others are more or less intelligent, but they are dishonest, and from this crowd are chosen the leaders. There is still another class, that is neither honest nor intelligent, and who are willing to do anything to gain favor with those who can put them in positions.

"Now, what the women can do in this campaign is this: They can make municipal government the talk of the fireside, and persuade their husbands, fathers, and sons to vote against vice and machine corruption. Another good thing would be to proclaim a social boycott on any man who goes out of town on election day."

Throughout the meeting the women in the audience showed great interest in the speeches.

THE SITUATION IN PERU.

Report of Sacking of British Consulate at Callao Discredited.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Admiralty office has received no confirmation of the report that the British Consulate at Callao has been sacked and burned by Peruvian revolutionists, the Consul made prisoner, and his wife and daughter murdered. The report is not credited. The Admiralty authorities explain the orders for the departure from Tacoma of the British flagship Royal Arthur and four other war ships by saying that it is usual at this time of the year for the vessels at the Tacoma station to proceed southward.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Dr. Don José M. Yrigoyen, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Peruvian Legation, said to-day that the report that the so-called revolutionists of Peru had killed several members of the family of the British Consul at Callao could not be true. Callao, he said, was a large seaport city, only a few miles distant from Lima, and all the revolutionists combined would not dare approach it, for any purpose whatever.

Dr. Yrigoyen said the Peruvian troubles were not understood in this country. Describing the sequence of events leading up to the present situation, he said:

"When the late President of the republic died, in April, Dr. Solar, the First Vice President, declined to assume the functions of Chief Magistrate, his objection being that he disliked the responsibility with which he would legally be invested. The reins of office were then taken by Gen. Burgonno, the Second Vice President, who discharged the duties of President until Aug. 10, when Gen. Caceres, who had been elected President, was inaugurated.

"Meanwhile, Dr. Solar betook himself to Chile, where Señor Pierola, the ex-Dictator of the republic, has been living for many years. At this safe distance Solar and Pierola began an agitation among the Peruvian people against the established Government. Neither has come to Peru, but they have been represented in the latter country by certain of their friends. Through their efforts, various detachments of dissatisfied persons have banded together and begun active hostilities, not against the Government, but against the peace and the private interests of the wealthier classes in the republic.

"These malcontents are mere banditti, men who have organized a guerrilla warfare in certain outlying and sparsely-settled districts. They do not number 1,200, all told. They are divided into various camps. The largest number under one command does not exceed 400. They have burned and pillaged and destroyed where it suited their pleasure or convenience to do so. They have inaugurated a reign of terror in the provinces most frequented by them, and exacted heavy ransoms from planters and other wealthy individuals whose persons and property they have seized.

"The Government has made every effort to exterminate them, but so far without especial success. They disappear in the presence of the regular soldiery like mist before the morning sun. The people of the United States can understand the difficulty which the Government encounters in its pursuit of these men when it is remembered that a large force of private detectives were engaged for a fortnight or more in the pursuit and capture of the two men who recently 'held up' a railway train and plundered the treasure box of the Adams Express Company under the very shadow of the national Capitol."

Much of the prevailing commercial depression in Peru is due to these marauders, Dr. Yrigoyen says, since the agricultural districts, which represent the real wealth of Peru, are continually overrun by them. Their capture and dispersement by the Government troops is, he thinks, only a question of time.

THE PRESIDENT DEEPLY INTERESTED.

Very Anxious that His Party Shall Triumph in the Coming Election.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Senator Faulkner decided to-day that, inasmuch as many conflicting reports were in circulation concerning his recent conversation with the President upon the political situation, it would be advisable for him to say something relative to that conversation. Accordingly he prepared the following statement:

"As Chairman of the Congressional Committee, I called upon the President and had a very pleasant interview with him. During that interview I conveyed to him all the information that I had in reference to the Congressional contests throughout the country and the prospects of the Democratic Party in the several States. Our conversation was confined to the outlook in pending Congressional contests, and I found that the President, as always in previous conversations involving the interests of the Democratic Party, manifested the deepest concern in the information I communicated to him, and in the hopes that I expressed for our success in maintaining a Democratic majority in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

"He impressed me in that interview as having the same earnest and sincere interest in the results of this election which have always characterized his utterances in the interest of Democratic principles when they were upon trial before the people of this country. He clearly indicated that he was satisfied with the direction given the campaign by the Congressional Committee in earnestly and intelligently bringing before the voters the results of Democratic action in the endeavor of Congress to redeem Democratic pledges. Of course, we all recognize the fact, because Mr. Cleveland is one who does not conceal from the public his maturely informed opinions, that he had hoped for the passage of a revenue measure more in accordance with his views of the pledges of the party in its declaration at Chicago. But, as he has already stated, what has been done will certainly lighten many tariff burdens that now rest heavily upon the people, and he seemed to approve the course of the committee in drawing a contrast between the onerous and burdensome exactions of the McKinley bill and the reductions made by the existing law; approving fully the presentation by the committee, as shown in its campaign book, as well as its other literature, of the difference in the condition of the Treasury under his former Administration and that of his successor, Mr. Harrison, and the deplorable condition of the Treasury when turned over to him by his predecessor.

"You can rest assured that I express my honest judgment when I say that from my conversation with the President no man takes a deeper interest in the success of the Democratic Party in the present campaign and in the anxiety of the committee to return a Democratic majority to the Fifty-fourth Congress than President Cleveland."

An advance copy of Senator Faulkner's interview was furnished by the National Democratic Congressional Committee to the Democratic State Committee, and it reached the headquarters in the Park Avenue Hotel last evening. It was given out for publication soon after its arrival.

It was recalled that on the organization of the Congressional Committee the President wrote a strong letter, commending its plan of action and dwelling upon the very great importance of Democratic success this year. That letter was reported to have been accompanied by a liberal contribution to the committee in aid of the work of the party.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE, HUGH J. GRANT.

What He Says for Himself as a Candidate and What Is Said for Him as a Mayor.

Candidate Hugh Grant in letter of acceptance: "The circumstances attending my nomination render it unnecessary for me to say that, in the event of my election, I shall be absolutely free in every instance to do only that which, in my judgment, will best conserve the interests of the city and reflect the greatest credit upon the party to which, in common with a vast majority of my fellow-citizens, I owe allegiance.

THIS IS A DEMOCRATIC CITY.

"For years it has stood as the keystone of Democratic success in the Nation. So it must stand two years hence, when a Republican will be striving for the Presidency. To-day a Republican is hoping to achieve the Mayoralty by concealing the partisan under the cloak of reform. For myself, I make no pretense of non-partisanship. I shall, if elected, do everything in my power to make the Democracy of this city broader and stronger and better able to perform its essential part in the campaign of 1896."

School Superintendent John Jasper says: "Friend of the public schools! Well, I should say he is! Why, Hugh J. Grant has done more for popular education in this city than any other man who has ever been associated with it. Yes, he is our friend, and a very, very good one."

William Steinway says: "As to Mr. Grant, I have known him personally since 1887. I have repeatedly come in contact with him, especially on matters connected with public education, to which Mr. Grant has devoted the greatest attention. He has done more to bring our public schools to the present high position than any Mayor of New-York before him. His appointments of School Commissioners and School Trustees were made from the broadest standpoint—namely, of gentlemen of standing and education who had the subject of the public schools nearest their hearts.

"It is my belief that with his increased experience and his intimate knowledge of what the city requires he would make a thoroughly good Mayor. I believe that the people of the City of New-York will appreciate his fitness and good qualities as Mayor, and I believe also that he will be elected by a handsome majority and that the people will thereby ratify at the polls the sentiment that the great Democratic City of New-York will have a good Democratic Mayor."

A CORRECT VIEW OF STRONG'S CANDIDACY.

From the New-York Staats-Zeitung: "If not for the fact that the formation of the Committee of Seventy was a failure from the start it would be incomprehensible how that body abandoned their original cause. It was the duty of the committee to maintain the standpoint that only such candidates should have been selected who had proved themselves worthy in the service of reform. To say that Strong was such a candidate is absurd. Will anybody tell us when and where ever Strong opposed the corruption and degeneration within his own party, or on the part of his fellow-Republicans?

"The Committee of Seventy recommended Strong for the only reason that the Republicans—i. e., the Republican machine politicians—demanded it. By the nomination of Strong the Committee of Seventy has repulsed not only the Democratic, but all friends of reform. Taking for granted that Strong could be elected, the people would only exchange Tammany for a Platt administration. To help give such an advantage for the Republican Party it would be impudence to ask from the great Democratic majority of our New-York citizens."

This is a Democratic city.

We want a Democratic Mayor.

No man can call himself a Democrat who votes for a Republican for Mayor.

Republican majorities rule with a high hand.

Republican minorities plead for non-partisanship.—Adv.

Will Defend in the Supreme Court.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 2.—The Judges, railroad officials, and others whom Game Warden Shriner charges with shooting ducks from a steam launch on Greenwood Lake on Oct. 7, are still working for the dismissal of the case. The defendants are Justice Jonathan Dixon, Lay Judge James Inglis, Jr., Charles R Fitch, General Superintendent of the Erie Railroad; Reuben Wells, and William De Graw.

Warren Dixon, son of the Judge, appeared before Justice George B. Senior this afternoon, and asked for a dismissal for lack of jurisdiction. This was refused. Dixon then filed with the court writs issued by Justice Leon Abbett, taking the cases to the Supreme Court.

The Sugar Trust Gives In.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—The American Sugar Refinery has at length decided to bow to the will of the Legislature and comply with Massachusetts law. This afternoon the company filed its certificates at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and paid the $200 penalty imposed by the court. Pending litigation is thus ended, and the State is satisfied.

The certificate states that the amount of capital stock as it stood fixed by the corporation March 1, 1894, was $75,000,000; that the amount thereof then paid in was $73,936,000; that the assets and liabilities of the corporation Nov. 30, 1893, were: Assets, $105,080,507.62; liabilities, $105,080,507.62.

First District Y. M. C. A. Convention.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The eighteenth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the First District, New-York State, is being held in the Baptist Church in Broadway.

At this evening's session A. S. Tompkins of Nyack presided. An address on "The Young Man for the Times and How to Get Him," was made by the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., of the Central Presbyterian Church, New-York. "The Young Man in Foreign Lands," was the subject of L. D. Wishard, Secretary of the International Committee.

AT THE HOTELS.

—A. Percy Bennett, British Vice Consul at Manila, is at the Windsor.

—Judge J. M. Woolworth of Omaha and Henry C. Robinson of Hartford are at the Murray Hill.

—H. Lawson, M. P., of England; ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll of Maryland, Judge John Clinton Gray of the New-York Court of Appeals, and John Munroe of Para are at the Waldorf.

—Senator J. D. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Senator Nelson W. Aldrich and ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft of Rhode Island, ex-Senator Warner Miller of Herkimer, and Congressman Charles A. Boutelle of Maine are at the Fifth Avenue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock midnight Thursday to 12 o'clock midnight Friday.)

1:40 A. M.—649 East Thirteenth Street, Maurice Van Duseck, cigars; damage, $100.

3 A. M.—Southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, William Lynch, dwelling; damage, $100.

9:10 A. M.—90 East Twenty-third Street; damage trifling.

10:15 A. M.—66 Lexington Avenue, William Adams, dwelling; damage, $300.

9:35 P. M.—440 Willis Avenue, Stephen Travis; damage, trifling.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Akester, Newcastle Oct. 16, to Sanderson & Son. Passed into the Bay at 12:02 A. M.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool Oct. 24, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Crossed Sandy Hook Bar at 11:38 P. M.

Special Notices.

ALWAYS RELIABLE OUR SPECIALTIES.

Old Crow **RYE.** No other house can furnish the Rye Whiskey made at the Old Crow Distillery. The best Eastern Rye $1.25 per bottle.

ROBERT STEWART'S RYE, the **BEST EASTERN** Rye bottled at the distillery, $1.25 per bottle.

TRAIN'S "Reserve Stock" **GLENLIVET** Whiskey, bottled in Glasgow, $1.25 per bottle, $13.75 per case; discounts to the trade.

AYALA Champagne, positively the leading wines in clubs and society in London.

INGLENOOK WINES, bottled by the Growers. Pure wine stamp of State of California on every bottle.

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., the oldest existing Wine Co. in the U. S. They make only true Champagnes. Try them; they will not disappoint you.

Chateau Wines, also medium and younger grades. Fine Brandies, Rums, &c., all the popular brands. H. B. KIRK & CO., 69 Fulton St.; also Broadway and 27th St.

41 YEARS IN FULTON ST.

THE LENOX LIBRARY AND READING ROOM; 5th Av. and 70th St., is open every week day from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Exhibition of rare books; fine collection of paintings.

Admission free. No tickets required.

Desks and Office Furniture in great variety manufactured by
C. G. GALLEY, 111 Fulton St.

"Ompoge." E. & W. "Odeno."
THE COLLAR. BOTH NEW. THE CUFF.

MARRIED.

ASTRUCK—STROUSE.—On Oct. 30, 1894, at Sherry's, by the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, Clara, daughter of Joseph and Franciska Strouse, to J. Harry Astruck.

BLUM—BERNHEIMER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1894, Mildred A., daughter of the late Isaac Bernheimer, to Charles Blum, both of New-York.

CAESAR—UNGER.—At Middletown, S. I., by the Rev. Dr. George D. Johnson, on Thursday, Oct. 25, 1894, Henry A. Caesar and Laura F. Unger.

SANDFORD—MURRAY.—On Thursday, Nov. 1, 1894, at the Crescent Avenue Church, Plainfield, N. J., by the Rev. William R. Richards, Minnie B., daughter of John W. Murray, to Joseph Webster Sandford.

DIED.

CHURCH.—On Nov. 2, 1894, at her late residence, in this city, Sarah Sylvester, widow of William Church, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral at Memorial Baptist Church, Washington Square South, on Monday, Nov. 5, at 10:30 A. M.

FIELD.—In this city, Nov. 2, 1894, Laura, Belden Field, widow of Dudley Field.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., Sunday, Nov. 4, at 4:30 P. M. Interment at Stockbridge, Mass.

JOSEPH.—Benjamin F. Joseph, beloved son of Sarah and the late Abraham Joseph, on the 2d inst., at his late residence, 48 East 75th St.

Funeral from Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., Sunday, 9:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FROMENT.—On Friday, Nov. 2, 1894, in the 71st year of her age, Nancy Thorndyke Knowlton, wife of Theodore Froment.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, No. 50 East 75th St., on Sunday, Nov. 4, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn at convenience of family.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, on the 2d inst., Richard Taylor, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, of Greenwich Lodge,

HAD NO USE FOR JONATHAN.

His Wife Shut the Door in His Face When He Returned.

WOLCOTT, N. Y., Nov. 2.—One of the most interesting characters in this part of the State is Hannah Fox. She is eighty years old, and for thirty years has lived on the plank road a mile east of this village, in a slab shanty. A year or two ago the shanty burned down. So much were the people of the village interested in her honorable struggle against poverty that they built her a new house out of matched pine, and here she still lives with her dogs, cats, and cow.

Her husband deserted her thirty years ago, and she lived with her three children, now grown up and moved away, supporting herself by making baskets and growing onions for the local market. In the berry season she does a good business, as the swamps adjoining her abode are filled with blackberries, which bring good prices.

Last Friday night her husband, Jonathan, came back and knocked at her door. He had a long story to tell, of adventures by field and flood, but after listening to what he had to say she calmly shut the door in his face. He lingered for a day or two in the neighborhood, selling fruit extracts, and then took himself off.

No one blames Hannah Fox. When her husband deserted her she had a babe in arms, and was left in an old sheepfold. She has supported herself as best she could ever since, never accepting a penny in charity.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Columbia, from Hamburg.

A.—Mrs. Julie Adams, Harry Adams, Miss Pauline Altenburg, J. Achtermeier, Franz Achtermeier, Miss Mary Angerer, Miss Rena Anger. **B.**—Rector Ballin, Mrs. Emily Boenes, Mrs. F. Brooks, Miss T. Brooks, Consul Burandt, Carl Barnbrock, Mrs. Carl Barnbrock, Mrs. A. Behrens, Miss Marie Bazin, Aaron Baer, August Baer, Dominic Berger, Miss Carrie Bastian, Fritz Brune, William Bihm, John C. Bulwinkle, Mrs. Dora Bulwinkle, William Bulwinkle, A. Berckmeier, Miss A. Beringer, Gustav Biermann, Mrs. Sophie Biermann, Miss Alma Biermann, Miss D. Blum, Albert Brauer. **C.**—Dr. Chirinos, Minister Resident to Venezuela; Franz Cramer, Mrs. Cullis, Miss Cullis, Mrs. Clouston, Miss O. Clouston, Miss M. Clouston, A. L. Cronemeyer, Mrs. Cronemeyer, Mrs. Chapple, Miss Hannah B. Churchyard, Miss Helen W. Crane, C. Coen, Mrs. A. Coen, C. Coen, Mrs. Ada Carey, Misa Mary Carey, H. W. Cording, Alfons Cichowicz, Mrs. Jette Cohn. **D.**—David J. Dickson, Mrs. Marie Dose, Mrs. W. H. Douglas, Mrs. W. H. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Mrs. Karoline Dunst, Miss Dora Dehn, Gustav Dorr. **E.**—Miss Otillie Euring, Carl Eisenach, Alwin A. Eichhorn, Mrs. Lucia Eichhorn, Elsa Eichhorn, Mrs. Sofie Eichhorn. **F.**—Werner Frowein, Traugott Fulda, Mrs. Johanna Fulda, Mrs. Frieda Frohlke, Miss Ida Mercedes Frohlke, Hugo Friedheim, Miss Finch, Miss Marie Fremdling, Miss Fanny Flasche, H. Frankel, W. H. Feindt, Miss Annie Feindt. **G.**—W. D. Goodwin, Mrs. W. D. Goodwin, Mrs. E. Charlotte Gans, Mrs. Ida Gelhaar, Miss Ella Gilbert-Castle, Dr. Gores, Miss Rose Gores, Guido Gores, Mrs. Beck K. Grimes, Edward Grimes, Mrs. Harriet Grawford, Miss Elisabeth Gucket, Carl Gottschalk, Mrs. Marie Gottschalk, Robert Garich, Guillermo Gathmann, Miss Augusta Gathmann, Miss Emilie Gathmann. **H.**—Ernst Hohmeyer, Theodore F. Hallan, Mrs. T. F. Hallan, Miss Alice S. Hallan, Mrs. Amalie Haubner, Mrs. C. F. Hitchings, Miss A. T. Hitchings, Miss E. F. Hitchings, Miss Lucie Hitchings, Mrs. M. Hirsch, Mrs. G. F. Hall, Dr. O. N. Heyse, Mrs. Dr. O. N. Heyse, Viola Heyse, Mrs. Elise Holschneider, Else Holschneider, Eduard Holschneider, Julius Heinrich, Mrs. Hattie Heinrich, Minna Heinrich, Gustav Heinrich, Miss A. Heick, Charles Hauptle, Mrs. Christine Hauptle, Mrs. Julie Heicke, Miss Catharine Heicke, Mrs. Hedges, Miss Martha Hamer, Mrs. Ottilie Harbeck, Fred Herschner, Mrs. Wilhelmine Hesse, Henry Hillmeyer, Jr., Wilhelm von Hatten, John Holdstein, Mrs. Ella Holdstein, Harry Holdstein. **J.**—Anton Jaegerhuber, Mrs. Anton Jaegerhuber, Herbert Jaegerhuber, Mrs. G. Jungeblut, Miss Helene Isaak, Miss Josepha Jorgensen. **K.**—Carl Krause, H. P. Knopp, Mrs. H. P. Knopp, Dr. H. W. Kohler, Mrs. Dr. Josephine Kohler, E. W. Kavalier, Dr. Hans Kudlich, Miss Edith Kudlich, Rev. Paul Kleine, Mrs. Paul Kleine, Andreas Keller, Otto Kieselbach, Anton Kuenz, Mrs. Mary Konter, Samuel Klein, Mrs. Hanna Klein, Lilly Klein. **L.**—J. Le Roy White, Mrs. J. Le Roy White, S. M. Levy, Paul Larsen, Mrs. May Lawrence, Mrs. N. S. Lepper, Miss **Lepper, Mrs.** J. G. Laumann, W. A. Lange, Mrs. **Minnie Lange**, Miss Minnie Lange, Miss Isabella **Lange, Miss** Lydia Lange, Mrs. Bertha Loewenberg, **Miss** Franziska Loewenberg, Miss Clara **Loewenherz**, Adolf Levi, Mrs. Lowenstein, Miss **Helene** Lowenstein, Miss Flora Lowenstein, Daniel **Lowenstein**, Dr. Leo Lauer, Martin Liebmann. **M.**—Inspector L. Meyer, Alexander McDonald, **Mrs. Alexander** McDonald, Mrs. Adele Musger, Miss Laura McDonald-Stallo, Miss Helena McDonald-Stallo, Miss Clara Marcus, Jonn Munroe, Mrs. John Munroe, Miss Millar, Mr. McKinnel, Miss Emma Malcolm, Joseph Marx, John T. Mitsson, **Mrs.** Margaret Metz, Samuel Marks, Miss Ida Mendius, Miss Louise Mayer, A. Morris, Miss Marie Mettmann. **N.**—Rudolph Nies, L. Niecz-kowski, Miss Johanna Nolte, Paul von Nostitz, Mrs. Pastor Lydia Nickel, Miss Concordia Nickel, Theodor Nickel, Theodore Neskey. **O.**—Mrs. Henry Olieshemer. E. W. Osgood. **P.**—Mrs. J. **Park-White**, P. S. Peterson, Mrs. Mary **A.** Peterson, E. Pfarrius, Mrs. E. Pfarrius, Miss Louise Pfarrius, Miss Roesel Pfarrius, O. R. Pipping, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Poor, Miss M. Poor, Miss A. Poor, J. W. Parmeuter, Mrs. O. H. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Pendleton, Mrs. W. L. Pomeroy, H. Pfeiffer, Mrs. Toni Pfeiffer, Miss Tussie Pfeiffer, Miss Anna Passow, J. Peters. **R.**—Otto Redler, Mr. and Mrs. James A. C. Reilly, Mrs. E. Remy, Harry Rothschild, Arthur Reuter, Mr. and Mrs. John Ritchie, Miss Else Rebling, Miss Bertha Ringk, Hellmuth Rakow, Mrs. Frieda Reim, Mrs. Margarethe Ritter, H. Rossow, Mrs. Auguste Rossow, Miss Louise Rand, Miss Ernestine Ring, R. Riese, Miss Ida Riesen, H. P. Rockstroh. **S.**—Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Stallo, J. Steiner, Mrs. Marie Stade, Mrs. C. H. Smith, Weseley Smith, Charley Smith, Robert Streny, Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Sutter, Miss Mary A. Stephenson, Mrs. Louise Sanon, Miss Simon, Otto Schneider, Otto Schuchard, Mrs. Louise Stahnke, Miss Louise Seinicke, F. Schafer, Miss Margarethe Siewert, Carl Stahle, Mrs. Kate Schleiff, Miss Adelheid Schneiderreit, Mrs. Ida Scholz, H. A. Schmidt. **T.**—W. E. Taylor, F. H. Tucker, G. A. Trowbridge, Robertson Trowbridge, Miss Therese Troppmann, Mrs. Thieme, Emil Tomassewski. **V.**—Miss Millie Vincent, Jose Vinamata, Charles Vyle, Mrs. Charles Viele, Peter Voege, Miss Rosa Vielkind. **W.**—Director Guido Wolff, J. F. Wittemann, Rudy Wittemann, Alfred E. Wulf, F. Wurzburg, Mrs. F. W. Wurzburg, Miss Ethelina Walz, Henry Wirth, Mrs. Henry Wirth, Prof. Bruno Wollenhaupt, Ernst Wiener, Mrs. Anne Webster-Roberts, Miss Webster-Roberts, Miss Wilhelmine Wiese, Wilhelm Walter, Otto Wilhelm, Miss Wilbrandt, Georg Wettlaufer, A. Winternitz, A. Wallbaum, Moritz Wolf, Mrs. Johanna Wollenberg, Mrs. L. B. Wolff, Mrs. Magda Walter, Adolph Weich. **Z.**—Miss Meta von Zeddelmann.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—The following decisions were handed down by the Court of Appeals today:

Paul Williams, appellant, vs. William Hays; Frank S. Oaks, appellant, vs. Cattaraugus Water Company.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event.

Susan B. Anthony and another vs. American Glucose Company, appellant.—Reargument ordered.

George F. Victor and another, appellants, vs. Moritz Bauer and another.—Judgment affirmed on opinion below, with costs.

Addie V. Tuthill vs. United Life Insurance Association, appellant; Richard D. Robens, appellant, vs. Charles R. Barrett; Thomas F. Oakes, appellant, vs. Edward F. De Lancey; Mathias Lahn vs. City of Brooklyn, appellant; John Fiero vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Jacob Koons et al., appellants, vs. Andrew N. Martin—Judgment of General Term affirmed on opinion below, with costs.

Patrick Donovan vs. Thomas Sheridan and another, appellants.—Appeal dismissed, with costs and 10 per cent. damages for delay under Section 325 of code.

William S. Williams, appellant, vs. Robert Lindbloom et al.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

Henry Eugene Alexander, appellant, vs. Joseph A. Donahue and another—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

The following cases were argued:

Barbara Miller vs. Frederick P. Gilbert et al., appellants.—Argued by William Sullivan and Hugh A. McFernan for appellants, F. E. Dana and Edgar Whitbeck for respondents.

Anna C. Smith, appellant, vs. Mark T. Ferris.—Argued by J. L. Hanning and J. W. Wiswall for appellants and D. E. Wing for respondent.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Calendar for Saturday called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Wills for Probate—Bernard Strauss, Helen Cochran, at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Newburger, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Townsend vs. Lynch—Emanuel Blumenstiel. Fellows vs. Mulholland—Emanuel Blumenstiel.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—McNulty vs. Woolsey—Charles H. Russell.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Froment—C. N. Bovee, Jr.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Mann vs. Rossman—John Fennell.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Katie Dick vs. Sarah M. Goodrich—Robert Dick.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—James A. Wilson vs. W. G. Romaine—Albert Ritchie. Gottfield C. Hartdegan vs. Adolph Bechtold—John H. Spellman.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Joseph Mann vs. Solomon Rossman—O. H. Sanderson.

CITY COURT—Special Term—George Barnhart vs. James Tilley and others—George E. Rasquo.

CITY COURT—Isaac Baltansky vs. H. Didiaheim and another—Gotthard A. Lithauer.

SIX MEN FELL AND TWO WERE KILLED.

Jersey City Painters Dropped Forty-five Feet in the Erie Train Shed.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 2.—Six men were injured by the fall of a scaffold at the Erie train shed this morning, two so badly that one of them died at noon and another at 2 P. M. Of the other four, one is thought to be fatally hurt. The rest will recover. The dead are:

HUME, JOHN, twenty-two years old, 417 Grove Street; hurt internally and arm broken; died at 2 P. M. Leaves a wife and one child.

ROCKEY, CHARLES, twenty-eight years old, unmarried, 22 McLean Street, Passaic; hurt internally; died at 11:45 A. M.

The injured are:

COSTELLO, JOHN, seventeen years old, 1 Palisade Avenue; hurt internally.

DEITZ, STEPHEN, twenty-seven, 163 Steuben Street; right arm broken and severely hurt internally; will probably die; has a wife and two children.

McPHILLIPS, CORNELIUS, twenty-seven years old, unmarried, 315 Eighth Street; hurt internally and back injured.

STEADLEY, GEORGE, eighteen years old, 105 Collerd Street; hurt internally.

The men were painters, and were working on the iron girders of the train shed. They worked on a platform forty-five feet above the ground. To this platform eight painters climbed at 7 o'clock this morning. Six of them were grouped in the centre. These were the men who were hurt. The other two, John McFarlane and Louis Sesneske, were at one end of the platform, and when it gave way they clung to a girder and climbed to safety. The little party had not been on the platform five minutes when it gave way.

Four of the men were found lying on the platform and two on the track. They were taken to St. Francis's Hospital.

The surgeons said late this evening that Deitz was still in a critical condition, and only slight hope was entertained for him. McPhillips, Costello, and Steadley will recover.

The accident is attributed to the weakness of the joists used in making the platform, and to the fact that six of the men were grouped in one spot. The railroad officials will make an investigation, and County Physician Converse has ordered an inquest.

The Mayor of Rome Resigns.

ROME, Nov. 2.—Prince Ruspoli, Mayor of Rome, has been detained by his private affairs in the United States, and he has resigned his office.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2.

BEEVES—Receipts, 92 cars, or 1,585 head: 52 cars for slaughterers direct, 18 cars for export alive to London, and 22 cars for the market, making, with 16 cars already in the yards, 38 cars to be sold. There was a fair attendance of buyers, and, with favorable weather, there was a disposition to take hold more promptly than on Wednesday, so that, while prices were no higher, sellers were enabled to close out all the stock offered at a seasonable hour; no choice, or even good, beeves, on sale; inferior to fair native steers sold at $3.25@$4.70 100 lb; oxen and stags at $2@$3.75; bulls at $2.50; dry cows at $1.20@$3.25. City-dressed native sides more active, at 6@9c for common to choice quality; a few extra carcasses selling at 10c. To-day's cable advices quote American steers slow at Liverpool on heavy suppplies, and prices weak at 9@10¾c, tops, 11c, dressed weight. Shipments to-morrow include 1,900 quarters of beef on the Lucania to Liverpool; on the Manitoba to London, 316 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, also 175 cattle and 1,500 quarters of beef for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger; on the France, to the same port, 211 cattle for M. Goldsmith, also 240 cattle and 500 sheep for D. H. Sherman; on the Grecian, for Glasgow, 150 cattle for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 150 head for M. Goldsmith, and 800 sheep for D. H. Sherman; on the Hindoo, 100 cattle to Hull, and on the Cymric, 273 cattle to London, both for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger; on the Zandaam, 500 cattle for Nelson Morris; making the total shipments for the week for this port, excluding the Bermuda shipments, 2,720 cattle, 7,896 quarters of beef, and 1,900 sheep. SALES.—SHERMAN & CULVER—16 Illinois steers, 1,275 lb average, at $4.70 100 lb; 24 do, 1,257 lb, at $4.55; 16 do, 1,206 lb, at $4.30; 5 do, 1,160 lb, at $4.25; 1 do, 1,050 lb, at $4.25; 18 do, 1,185 lb, at $4.15; 18 do, 1,214 lb, at $4.10; 16 do, 1,150 lb, at $4.10; 21 do, 1,184 lb, at $4.10; 5 do, 1,160 lb, at $4.10; 7 do, 1,188 lb, at $3.90; 15 West Virginia oxen, 1,392 lb, at $3.20. S. W. SHERMAN—19 Illinois steers, 1,145 lb, at $4.10; 38 do, 1,177 lb, at $4.10; 19 do, 1,170 lb, at $3.97½; 19 do, 1,136 lb, at $3.90; 22 do, 1,118 lb, at $3.75. D. MCPHERSON & CO.—10 Kentucky steers, 1,350 lb, at $4.40; 1 do, 1,300 lb, at $4.25; 5 do, 1,326 lb, at $3.75; 16 do, 1,165 lb, at $3.72½; 6 Ohio do, 1,190 lb, at $4.05; 16 do, 1,217 lb, at $4.10; 2 do, 1,116 lb, at $3.70; 9 do, 1,084 lb, at $3.30; 20 State do, 1,073 lb, at $3.25; 11 Buffalo oxen, 1,465 lb, at $2.70; 3 Ohio do, 1,290 lb, at $3.35; 1 Kentucky do, 1,190 lb, at $3.25; 2 do, 1,260 lb, at $3.15; 12 steers and oxen, 1,166 lb, at $3.85; 1 stag, 1,010 lb, at $3; 1 do, 860 lb, at $2.25; 2 bulls, 1,215 lb, at $2.50; 17 State cows, 931 lb, at $1.55; 6 do, 776 lb, at $1.40; 9 do, 884 lb, at $1.25; 21 do, 869 lb, at $1.25. J. SANDERS—10 Illinois steers, 1,227 lb, at $4.57½; 17 do, 1,208 lb, at $4.20; 8 do, 1,106 lb, at $4.10; 19 Indiana do, 1,146 lb, at $3.85; 10 West Virginia do, 1,227 lb, at $4.25; 11 do, 1,168 lb, at $3.85; 15 Ohio do, 1,201 lb, at $4.25; 4 do, 1,155 lb, at $3.55; 8 Virginia do, 1,201 lb, at $4.25; 3 do, 1,273 lb, at $4.25; 12 do, 1,180 lb, at $3.75; 2 stags, 1,100 lb, at $2.75; 4 oxen, 1,487 lb, at $3; 5 do, 1,190 lb, at $2.80; 1 do, 1,550 lb, at $2.50; 3 do, 1,316 lb, at $2.25; 2 cows, 905 lb, at $2; 17 cows, 783 lb, at $1.25; 16 do, 781 lb, at $1.20. NEWTON & CO.—4 Indiana oxen, 1,457 lb, at $3.50; 4 do, 1,452 lb, at $2.55; 21 Virginia do, 1,305 lb, at $2.90; 2 Indiana cows, 990 lb, at $3.25; 23 do, 1,067 lb, at $2.42½. J. SHAMBERG & SON—18 Ohio oxen, 1,316 lb, at $3.10.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 12 head, all common stock. Newton & Co. sold 4 Virginia fresh cows at $25.50 each; 2 do at $27.50 each. No other sales reported.

CALVES—Receipts at all New-York markets, 350 head, of which 270 head at Sixth Street. Demand active and prices firm, with sales at $5@$7 100 lb for common to fair veals, $7.25@$7.75 for good to choice do, $2.75@$2.90 for grassers and mixed calves, and $3.25 for Western do. Dressed calves more active, but nothigher, at 7@10½c for country-dressed veals, few extra do, 11c; 8@12c for city-dressed, 4@6c for little calves, and 3½@5c for dressed grassers. SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—54 Western calves, 298 lb, at $3.25; 60 grassers, 202 lb, at $2.75. J. P. NELSON—50 Western calves, 292 lb, at $3.25. M. COLLINS—27 Virginia veals, 130 lb, at $7; 1 do, 240 lb, at $5. HUMPHREY & MULLEN—7 veals, 132 lb, at $7; 5 do, 120 lb, at $5; 51 grassers and fed calves, 233 lb, at $2.90.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—21 cars, or 4,430 head: 10 cars direct to butchers and 11 cars for the market; making, with 6 cars held over yesterday, 17 cars to be sold. Sheep were a shade higher and wanted; lambs a trifle slow, but firmly held; about 3 cars unsold at 12 o'clock; common to good sheep sold at $2@$3 100 lb; ordinary to choice lambs at $3.25@$4.32½, including 2 cars of fat Canadian do at the outside figure by Newton & Co. Dressed mutton in better demand at 3½@6c for common to choice quality; dressed lambs sold more freely, but not higher, at 5@7½c; extra selected do, 8c. SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—90 State lambs, 72 lb average, at $4.25 100 lb; 147 State do, 56 lb, at $3.25; 224 Pennsylvania do, 69 lb, at $3.90; 230 Michigan do, 68 lb, at $3.85; 88 State sheep, 76 lb, at $2.25; 2 do, 150 lb, at $3. NEWTON & CO.—376 Canadian lambs, 85½ lb, at $4.32½. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—206 Canadian lambs, 84 lb, at $4.30; 200 do, 79 lb, at $4.25; 97 Michigan do, 77 lb, at $4.12½; 123 Western sheep, 93 lb, at $2.62½. D. HARRINGTON—215 Michigan lambs, 68 lb, at $4. JUDD & CO.—70 State lambs, 70 lb, at $4.12½; 165 do, 70 lb, at $3.75; 12 sheep, 97 lb, at $2; 37 do, 103 lb, at $2.25. D. MCPHERSON & CO.—71 Indiana sheep, 91 lb, at $2.75; 35 Indiana lambs, 70 lb, at $3.87½. S. SANDERS—36 State lambs, 61 lb, at $3.75; 70 State sheep, 89 lb, at $2. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—251 Ohio lambs, 64 lb, at $3.62½. M. COLLINS—73 Western sheep, 96 lb, at $3.

HOGS—Receipts, 20 cars, or 3,349 head, of which 205 head for sale. Market steady at $1.85 @$5.10. Country-dressed lower on heavy supplies and selling at 5½@7½c for heavy to light weights. SALES.—A. W. LAMB, (Yesterday)—145 State pigs, 100 lb average, at $5.10 100 lb; 50 do, 125 lb, at $5.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,640 head; total for week thus far, 12,720 head; for same time last week, 14,240 head; consigned through, 1,580 head; to New-York, 320 head; on sale, 60 head; market opened very dull, especially for common butchers' stock and feeders; closed dull and weak; old cows, $1.75@$2.25; good fat, $2@$3. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 12,450 head; total for week thus far, 67,800 head; for same time last week, 71,000 head; consigned through, 5,250 head; to New-York, 2,700 head; on sale, 5,250 head; market opened steady; closed steady to strong, with all sold; Yorkers, $4.70; good mixed, $4.70@$4.75; choice heavy, $4.85@$4.90; roughs, $3.90@$4.25; stags, $3.25@$3.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,200 head; total for week thus far, 47,800 head; for same time last week, 41,200 head; consigned through, 1,200 head; to New-York, 1,800 head; on sale, 3,300 head; at opening lambs were strong; sheep steady to firm; market closed weaker for all kinds; good to choice native lambs, $3.40@$3.75; good Canadas, $3.85@$4; best mixed sheep, $2.45@$2.75; extra, $2.85; fair, $2@$2.25; exports, $3@$3.25.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,177 head; trading was of retail character, and prices were steady; native stockers, $2.35@$2.75; cows, $1.65@$2.30; no Texas steers on sale. Hogs—Receipts, 4,365 head; market opened weak and very little business was done until prices declined 10@10c, after which the trade was active; the best heavy sold at $4.60, but very few, either light or heavy, were good enough to sell above $4.45; fair to good mixed lots went at $4.35@$4.50; common to medium light, $4@$4.25. Sheep—Receipts, 200 head; market quiet; native mixed, $2@$2.40; stockers, $1.40@$1.50.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 2.—Cattle—Receipts light; market steady; prime, $5@$5.25; good, $4.40 @$4.70; good butchers', $3.75@$4; rough fat, $2.50 @$3; good fat cows and heifers, $2.40@$3. Hogs—Receipts light; demand good; market active and steady; Philadelphias, $4.90@$5; best Yorkers and mixed, $4.70@$4.85; common to fair Yorkers, $4.50@$4.60; pigs, $4.25@$4.40; rough sows, $3.50 @$4; stags and roughs, $3@$3.50. Sheep—Supply light; market steady; extra, $3@$3.20; good, $2.30@$2.70; fair, $1.70@$2; common, 50c@$1; yearlings, $2.20@$3.10; lambs, $2.25@$3.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000 head; market easy; common to extra steers, $3.25@$6.25; stockers and feeders, $2@$3.50; cows and bulls, $1@$3.50; calves, $2.25@$5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 31,000 head; market weak; heavy, $4.35@$4.70; common to choice mixed, $4@$4.65; choice assorted, $4.55@$4.60; light, $4.25@$4.55; pigs, $2.50@$4.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000 head; market unchanged; inferior to choice, $1@$3.50; lambs, $1.75@$4.15.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The last thirty minutes of the day's session of the Board of Trade saved the wheat market from passing entirely without a semblance of activity. A quarter of a cent was before that time the extent of the range, but reports of large export sales at the seaboard, (61 loads,) talk of some wheat taken in the Northwest and in St. Louis, and reports by exporters at this place that inquiries from the United Kingdom for offers of wheat had been numerous roused a buying enthusiasm which carried prices from the extreme inside to the top point of the day, December closing at ¼c higher than yesterday. Firmness in the tone at the opening came from higher cables and from the strength displayed by corn, but a greater weakness in the coarse grain did not result in a break in wheat prices, although an easier feeling took the place of the previous strong one.

Fears of probable political troubles abroad consequent upon the death of the Czar were dispelled by cables reporting firm security markets in Europe, and any good to prices of wheat coming from this source was soon lost. Receipts were larger than expected, Chicago having 135 cars and the Northwest 876 cars. Liverpool cables were higher at the opening, closing steady. Berlin was ½ mark higher. Paris and Antwerp were closed.

Export clearances were good at 448,161 bushels, including wheat and flour; 187,830 bushels were taken from store. December wheat opened at 53¼c, sold between 52⅞c and 53⅜c, closing at 53¼c. Cash wheat was in good demand and firm, prices showing no essential change. Receipts at principal Western points, 836,600 bushels; shipments, 177,376 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 173,907 bushels; shipments, 91,680 bushels.

Corn—A unanimous disposition to take profits possessed the holders of corn to-day, an advance to ⅛c over night presenting too alluring a profit to be passed up. Offers were at the opening of the rains, and, notwithstanding predictions of a continuance of them, the realizing pressure was too powerful to permit of even steadiness. Near the close a slight recovery took place, the rally in a measure being caused by the weather. Receipts, 282,880 bushels; shipments, 16,750 bushels; on track, No. 1 hard, 57¼c; No. 1 Northern, 56¼c; No. 2 Northern, 55c. Corn—No. 3, 53c; ear corn, 43c. Oats—Trade in oats was light, but little attention being paid to the market. The advances and declines in wheat and corn were promptly responded to, although in a more restricted manner. The close was a shade under yesterday for May. Receipts—94 cars—were 6 cars less than expected. There was nothing taken from store. Cash lots were firm, with No. 2 a shade higher and white oats steady.

Rye was steady in tone, a complete state of inactivity ruling. No. 2 on the regular market was 47c bid; No. 2, free on board, sold at 48½c. Futures were dull. December was 48c, nominal. May sold at 51c. Receipts were 1 car.

Barley—Offerings of barley were light, and the demand good. The late advance was easily maintained, however. Receipts were 41 cars, principally at $12 per ton, No. 5 at 46c, No. 4 at 48@53c, No. 3 from 51½c to 55¼c, No. 2 at 53@56c. Futures were inactive.

Provisions—An inclination by product to decline early was checked by firmness which extended from the grain markets, but when that prop was removed prices sagged away with hardly any business to speak of being transacted. The hog market lacked strength, and that fact was the main reason for the weakness in provisions. At the close January pork was 7½c under yesterday, January lard a shade lower, and January ribs 2½c lower. Domestic markets were steady, and cables showed an easier tone to the foreign. Receipts were light and the shipments very free. There was a better demand for cash product, and prices held firm.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 170 cars; corn, 200 cars; oats, 135 cars; hogs, 13,000 head.

Freights—The rate to Buffalo was steady at ⅞c per bushel. The small offerings of grain were taken by the lines.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Nov.	52⅛	52⅝	51⅞	52¼
Dec.	53⅛	53⅜	52⅞	53¼@53⅜
May	58⅛@58¼	58⅝	57⅝	58⅛@58¼
Corn No. 2—				
Nov.	53	53¼	52½	53
Dec.	52¼@52½	52½	51⅝	51¾
May	51¼@51⅝	51⅞	51 @51⅛	51½
Oats No. 2—				
Nov.	28⅝	28⅜	28½	28⅝
Dec.	29¼@29⅜	29¼@29⅜	29⅛@29¼	29¼@29¼
May	32⅞	32⅞	32¼@32⅜	32⅝@32¾
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$11.85	$11.85	$11.77½	$11.77½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	6.87½	6.87½	6.82½	6.85
May	7.02½	7.02½	7.00	7.00
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	6.00	6.02½	5.97½	5.97½
May	6.17½	6.17½	6.12½	6.12½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—The trade was small; market was generally dull and prices easy; No. 2 Spring wheat, 54@57c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 52@55c, by sample; No. 2 red, 52¾c; No. 2 corn, 53c; No. 2 oats, 28¾@29¼c; No. 2 rye, 47c bid; No. 2 barley, 55@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.45; prime timothy seed, $5.50; mess pork, $11.87½@$12; lard, $6.80@$6.90@$6.92½; short rib sides (loose,) $6.20@$6.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.37½@$6.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23; sugars, cutloaf, $5.18; granulated, $4.88; standard A, $4.48; linseed oil, raw, 56c; boiled, 59c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	27,876	14,386
Wheat, bushels	43,000	20,499
Corn, bushels	89,274	133,192
Oats, bushels	122,400	150,977
Rye, bushels	650	9,030
Barley, bushels	98,098	22,870

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 22c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 17@18c. Eggs were steady; fresh stock, 17@17½c per doz.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Flour quiet; receipts, 3,250 bbls; shipments, 6,348 bbls; Patents, $2.40@$2.60; extra fancy, $2.15@$2.25; fancy, $2@$2.10; choice, $1.70@$1.80. Bran dull; sales at lake and rail points at 59½@61c bid, east track. Wheat higher; receipts, 9,888 bushels; shipments, 4,825 bushels; December, 49⅞@50c; May, 55¼c. Corn higher; receipts, 18,200 bushels; shipments, 1,512 bushels; December, 48c; May, 48¼@48⅝c. Oats firmer and higher; receipts, 26,400 bushels; shipments, 5,201 bushels; May, 32¾@32⅞c. Pork—Standard mess, $12.50; orders, $13. Lard—Prime steam, $6.87½; choice, $6.85. Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders, 5⅜c; longs, 6¼c; clear ribs, 6⅜c; shorts, 6½c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 6¾c; longs, 7⅜c; clear ribs, 7¼c; shorts, 7⅝c. High wines firm at $1.23. Wool—Market quiet; Missouri and Illinois—Medium combing, 15c; medium clothing, 14c; low and cotted, 11@12c; hard burry, 8c; Western and Northern—Medium, 11@12c; fine medium, 8@11c; coarse and low, 7@10c; heavy fine, 9@c. Texas—Medium, 12@14c; coarse and low, 9@11c. Bagging—Prices firm and good demand; jobbing, 1¾-pound, 6¾c; 2-pound, 6¼c; 2¼-pound, 6⅝c; iron ties, 68c; hemp twine, 9c per pound. Lead—Better demand; 5 cars soft Missouri selling at 2.92½c, but quiet at that, as buyers are unwilling to pay the higher prices asked. Spelter higher, at 3.20@3.22½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 2.—The prediction of brighter weather broke corn prices, and the break in corn had a similar effect on wheat. Good export business later rallied the market. Futures gained about ⅝c from yesterday. Close: December closed yesterday at 55c, opened to-day at 55¼c, held steady after a short weakness early, and closed at 55⅝c; May closed yesterday at 57⅞c, opened to-day at 58⅜c, and closed at 58⅛@58¼c. There was little demand on May, and on the closing bulge was announced. Northwestern receipts were nearly 200 cars less than a year ago. There was a good cash demand, with the millers buying about 112 cars No. 1 Northern, to arrive, at 56½c, the price on track to-day. Receipts, 282,880 bushels; shipments, 16,750 bushels; on track, No. 1 hard, 57¼c; No. 1 Northern, 56¼c; No. 2 Northern, 55c. Corn—No. 3, 53c; ear corn, 43c. Oats—No. 3, 29¼@29½c; No. 2, 29@29½c. Flour firm; $3.20@$3.40 for patents; $1.90 @$2.20 for bakers'; production, 39,000 bbls; shipments, 49,194 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Bran, $10 bulk; $11@$11.75 in bags; shipments, 11,225 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2.—Speculative wheat was strong to-day, and the market closed a trifle higher in tone. May wheat opened at 58¼c, sold off ⅛c, and then closed at 58¼@58⅜c. In the sample market cash wheat was steady and firm, with brisk milling demand. Barley was steady, but quiet, the dark, damp weather being unfavorable for showing samples; No. 2, 53¾@54½c; extra No. 3, 52¼@53½c. Corn lower and in moderate supply and demand. Oats steady, with supply and demand about equal; No. 2 white, on track, 32c; No. 3 do, 32c. Rye in good demand, and ½@1c higher; No. 1, on track, 50½@51c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Firm. $12.25@$12.50; standard middlings, $13.25 @$13.75. Provisions steady; mess pork, $11 bid for cash and $11.75 for January. Receipts—Flour, 1,500 bbls; wheat, 27,300 bushels; corn, 1,300 bushels; oats, 7,000 bushels; rye, 1,800 bushels; barley, 68,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,555 bbls; wheat, 650 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; barley, 2,955 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—Flour—Market firm; no sales. Wheat—Demand good, with light offerings; no sales. Corn—Demand firm; No. 2 mixed, 52½c; rejected white, 42c; mixed ear, new, 40c. Oats—Market firm; No. 3 mixed, 29c; sample mixed, 29½c. Hay easy; quotable at $7@$9. Rye quiet, with light demand. Pork firmer, with light demand; mess, $12.50; clear mess, $13.75; family, $12.75; clear family, $13.75. Lard firm; steam leaf, 7¼c; kettle-dried, 7⅝c; prime steam

ROBERT J. DEFEATED GENTRY

ANOTHER TAME RACE BETWEEN THE FAST PACERS.

The Stallion Lacked Fast Work on Account of His Injured Leg—Robert J. Was Sent an Exhibition Mile in 2:00—Azote Made Short Work of the 2:09 Trotters—Gratz in Great Form—Alix, Fantasy, and Directly to Go To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Though the record-breakers that are at Point Breeze for a brief engagement were prevented from starting yesterday they had perfect weather for their first appearance this afternoon. The track was a trifle dead from the recent soaking it got, but the horses put in some rapid miles for all that.

Robert J. found John R. Gentry an easy victim in the special match arranged for the great rivals, as the stallion lacked fast work on account of hitting his leg at Nashville about a fortnight ago. Pools were 3 to 1 on Robert J., and after carrying Gentry to the three-quarters in 1:34, he passed him, and won the first heat by two open lengths in 2:08, the clip for the third quarter was 30½ seconds, and Gentry could not stand such an effort. He fell back gradually in the second heat, so that Robert had a long lead in 2:12½.

Rather than make a farce of the contest, McHenry requested permission to withdraw and let Robert J. go a mile with a runner. This was consented to, and the Buffalo crack made the trip in 2:06, the fastest mile ever seen here. He went to the quarter in 0:31¾, half in 1:03½, and three-quarters in 1:34½.

McDowell was behind the pacemaker and kept Robert J. busy all the way from the upper turn.

The spectators to the number of about 3,000 received this performance with great applause, and were evidently satisfied with the fast exhibition rather than a tame race.

McHenry gave Gentry a couple of moderate miles later in the day, and thinks he can make it interesting for Robert J. next week, when it is proposed to hold another meeting at Belmont Park.

Azote made speedy work of the 2:09 trot, for which Phoebe Wilkes was the tip at 5 to 4. She was unsteady in the first heat, and Azote led all the way, Nightingale chasing him out in 2:10¾. When Phoebe Wilkes tried conclusions with the burly Californian in the second heat, another mile in the same notch left her two lengths back.

It was evidently Azote's race, and rushing away promptly in the third heat, he opened a big gap and came home strong in 2:10.

Much more exciting than the struggles between these cracks was the contest in the 2:19 trot. Rockburn and Belle Freeman were the choices at first, but the mare went lame after one heat, and Rockburn found his superior in Gratz. The latter, a veteran campaigner, was in rare form, and fairly outfooted the other gelding in every heat, Gratz capped two seconds from his mark in the first heat, landing in 2:17¾. After a rattling brush through the stretch he dropped back in the second heat, but struck his clip in the last half, and won by a neck after a driving finish.

The third heat was even closer, Rockburn rushing up on the outside, but Gratz had enough margin to get the decision.

Alix, Fantasy, and Directly are to go against their respective records to-morrow, and there is a 2:12 trot in which Barault, Rex Americus, and Answer are the probable starters. The three champions that are down for exhibitions are sure to halter this afternoon. Flying Jib will also be tried with his running mate. Monroe Salisbury himself got in and drove the pacer a mile in 2:06¼ to-day. Summaries:

2:09 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Azote, b. g., by Whips-Josie, by Whip-pes-Hambletonian, (McDowell)	1	1	1
Nightingale, ch. m., (Geers)	2	3	2
Phoebe Wilkes, br. m., (McHenry)	3	2	3

Time—2:10¾; 2:10¾; 2:10.

Special Race.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Robert J., b. g., by Hartford-Geraldine, by Jay Gould, (Geers)	1	1	1
John R. Gentry, b. s., (McHenry)	2	2	dr.

Time—2:08; 2:12½; 2:06.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Gratz, br. g., by Bourbon Wilkes-Kate Henderson, (Carpenter)	1	1	1
Rockburn, ch. g., (B. Demarest)	2	2	2
Martin K., ch. g., (S. Clark)	3	3	3
Soudan, br. g., (Snyder)	4	4	4
National, b. s., (Sargent)	5	6	5
Scranton Belle, b. m., (Payn)	7	5	6
Willis A., ch. g., (Dodge)	6	7	7
Belle Freeman, b. m., (E. Clark)	8	8	dr.

Time—2:17¼; 2:18½; 2:19¼.

STONERIDGE AND LITTLE SPORT.

They Win a Pretty Team Race from Cephas and Jesse at Fleetwood.

The much-talked-of match race between the trotting teams of Fred Gerken and John P. Gibbs was decided yesterday at Fleetwood Park in the presence of a large crowd of local horsemen and road riders. A spirited contest resulted between the cross-matched pairs for the big stakes wagered on the outcome of the race.

Ever since the match was made, nearly a month ago, the Gerken team have been the favorites in the betting, and they went to the post with the odds $100 to $60 in their favor yesterday. A short time before the horses were called the principals in the match increased their stakes by a side bet of $1,000 to $800, Mr. Gerken giving the odds, so that $6,800, instead of $5,000—the original wager—was really at stake on the race.

The judges agreed upon were H. M. Whitehead, Capt. C. H. McDonald, and Alexander Newberger, while O. M. Lawton and Fred Steinway took the time. Patrol Judges Dr. Tinker and S. B. Clark were stationed at the distant points on the track to look out for fouls and gaining breaks, and then the race was started.

Stoneridge and Little Sport drew the pole, and after scoring a few times Judge Whitehead gave the rival pairs the word. Fowler at once took his team to the front and they sailed away to the half-mile pole at a merry clip, increasing their lead at every stride until they had opened a gap of about four lengths. Gibbs, with Cephas and Jesse, made a drive near the half and his team trotted so fast that in less than a furlong they overhauled the leaders. The rousing brush was too fast for Jesse, however, and just as the Gibbs team had gained the lead the old gray gelding made a tangled break, followed a moment later by Cephas. This mistake cost them their last chance for the heat, as the Gerken team kept up their steady clip to the wire, and won with a good deal to spare in 2:30, Cephas and Jesse coming strong at the finish and landing within a length of the winners.

The odds were now 3 to 1 on the Gerken team, but John Gibbs tried new tactics in the ensuing heat with Jesse and Cephas, and he succeeded in handling them first by half a length in a rousing finish. Stoneridge and Sport, as before, went away fast while Gibbs made no effort to keep his team close up to the leaders. At the half they were six lengths or more in the rear, and at the three-quarters the Gerken team led them by four lengths. In the stretch, however, Cephas and Jesse showed their speed by rushing rapidly up to the leaders, and before Fowler could hustle his pair past the goal, Gibbs easily overhauled him, and won a great heat by half a length in 2:26¾.

After this show of speed Cephas and Jesse became the choice of the bettors, and the race looked to be at their mercy. But in the next heat the ailing leg of Jesse began to hurt him, and he turned victory into defeat by jumping into a run just as Gibbs began his drive for the lead near the half-mile pole. Coming up the hill he broke again, and Fowler's pair came along at ease through the home stretch, winning away off in 2:27. This switched the betting once more, and Stoneridge and Sport were hot favorites before the start for the final heat.

Cocaine was tried on Jesse's leg, but the old fellow flinched again when he was called upon near the half, and, making a bad break, he and his mate were unable to overhaul the Gerken pair before the wire was passed, although they clearly outfooted them after recovering from the break. The time of the heat was 2:29¾. When the judges announced the result a great shout went up from the friends of Mr. Gerken on the clubhouse piazza, and the popular owner of the crack pole team was somewhat roughly handled by his enthusiastic admirers. Summary:

Match, $6,800; trotting teams; to road wagon.

Stoneridge, br. s., by Happy Thought, and Little Sport, gr. g., by Happy Thought, (Aaron Fowler),	1	2	1
Cephas, b. g., by Cyril, and Jesse, gr. g., by Deucalion, (J. P. Gibbs)	2	1	2

Time—2:30; 2:26¾; 2:27; 2:29¾.

WELL-BRED TROTTERS IN DEMAND.

Kalamazoo Horses Sell Well in Madison Square Garden.

Trotting-horse men met again at Madison Square Garden yesterday morning and bought horses from the Kalamazoo Farm, sold by Tattersalls.

Ambassador, the nineteen-year-old son of George Wilkes, out of Lady Carr, by American Clay, was the first horse sold. The old fellow looked as handsome as if he were not half his age. He was knocked down to United States Senator James McMillan of Kalamazoo, Mich., for $3,000.

The Kalamazoo stock was the chief consignment in yesterday's sale, the sixty-four head averaging $697, notwithstanding there were several untried yearlings among them. There is no longer room to doubt that the market for trotting stock when bred in fashionable lines is very much stronger than the breeders themselves believed a week ago.

Tatterstalls will continue their sale this morning at 10:30. Matthew Riley's horses will be reached about 12 o'clock.

The following horses were sold:

Ambassador, blk. h., 19, 2:21¼, by George Wilkes-Lady Carr, by American Clay; Senator James McMillan, Kalamazoo, Mich.	$3,000
Warlock, 2:23½, by Belmont (45)-Waterwitch, by Pilot, Jr.; W. P. Draper, Madison, Ind.	1,500
Eminence, 2:18¾, b. m., 10, by Empire, dam by Strathmore, (408;) J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	1,200
Soprano, b. m., 19, by Strathmore-Abbess, by Albion; C. Hills, Keokuk, Iowa.	120
Ambryon, (13,339,) blk. h., 4, by Ambassador; A. J. Keating, Jersey City.	310
Archduke, (16,774,) b. c., by Anteeo, 2:16¼.	
Soprano, by Strathmore; W. F. Daly, Pilesville, Md.	600
Arizona, ch. f., 2, by Ambassador-Soprano; H. C. Bryant, Fall River.	275
Air Brake, ch. c., 1, by Warlock, (3,378)-Soprano; W. P. Draper, Madison, Ind.	150
Emeer, ch. f., 1, by Ambassador-Eminence, by Empire; W. P. Draper, Madison, Ind.	600
Nell, blk. m., 16, by Estill Eric, dam by Embry's Lexington; J. H. Shults, Parkville, L. I.	2,000
Belle Vera, b. m., 7, by Vatican, 2:29¼, dam by Estill Eric; Carl Burr, Comac, L. I.	4,100
Vassar, 2:07, fn. h., 5, by Vatican, dam by Estill Eric; C. I. Hood, Lowell, Mass.	2,200
La Rose, ro. f., 4, by Anteeo, dam by Estill Eric; W. H. Gifford, Syracuse.	800
True Blue, blk. f., 3, by Ambassador-Nell, by Estill Eric; C. W. Leonard, Boston, Mass.	600
Ambidexter, blk. c., 2, by Ambassador-Nell; W. P. Draper, Madison, Ind.	800
Abnell, blk. f., 1, by Ambassador-Nell; Edward Appel, Rochester, N. Y.	560
Nellrick, ch. f., 4, by Estill Eric-Skipper, by Embry's Lexington; J. M. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	500
Englenade, ch. m., 8, by Empire-Shadow, by Octoroon; P. E. Eggleston, Utica, N. Y.	255
Sirma, blk. m., 10, by Ambassador-Shadow; Joseph Alexander, Utica, N. Y.	670
Evanshade, b. f., 3, by Anteeo-Shadow; Jeremiah Murphy, city.	500
Lowland Girl, 2:19½, blk. m., 15, by Legal Tender, dr.-Fanny, by Blue Bull; J. H. Shults, Parkville, L. I.	1,100
General Alger, blk. h., 5, by Ambassador-Lowland Girl; Dr. Barnard, Boston.	625
Dairyman, 2:16½, blk. c., 4, by Ambassador-Lowland Girl; E. E. Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.	2,100
All Day, blk. c., 1, by Ambasador-Lowland Girl; W. P. Draper, Madison, Ind.	500
Spring Day, b. f., by Ambassador-Selene, 2:29½, by Grand Sentinel; Israel Doff, Providence, R. I.	675
Jenny Wilkes, blk. m., 7, by Young Wilkes, 2:29¾-Fanny Essler, by Knight Hawk; J. McMahon, city.	300
Ablution, blk. f., 2, by Ambassador-Fanny Essler; P. H. Henry, Waterbury, Conn.	650
Josie Wilkes, b. m., 12, by George Wilkes-Josie, by Night Hawk; M. Ryan, city.	450
Crescent, br. f., 4, by Warlock-Josie Wilkes; W. J. Shepherd, Shepherdstown, West Va.	510
Alexandria, b. f., by Ambassador-Josie Wilkes; J. H. Shults, Parkville, L. I.	150
Cleora B., blk. m., 14, by Eliel G., (2,199)-Country Maid, by Hinsdale Horse, (826;) Morgan & Reynolds, Clinton, Conn.	250
Anaheim, ch. f., 1, by Ambassador-Cleora B., by Eliel G.; M. Moses, Baltimore.	125
Roxie Gregor, 2:20¾, br. m., by Robert McGregor, 2:17½; W. P. Draper, Madison, Ind.	425
Anchorage, blk. c., 1, by Ambassador-Roxie McGregor; Otis C. Garner, Boston.	210
Valerine, b. m., 14, by Warlock-Valeria, by Baron Wilkes 2:18; L. Patren, Hoosic Falls, N. Y.	710
Sinsun, 2:18½, b. m., 10, by Electioneer-Susie, 2:26½, by George M. Patchen, jr.; by Daly, Daly, Mount Kisco.	1,800
Adamantine, ch. f., 2, by Ambassador-Roxie McGregor; C. W. Leonard, Boston.	290
Envie, b. m., 9, by Phanamont (3,175)-Edmonia, by Dictator; C. H. Nelson, Waterville, Me.	250
King Nasir, (11,948,) b. h., 5, by Ambassador-Envie; P. Grover, Monrovia, N. J.	510
Nettie, 2:19, ch. m., 12, by Blue Bull, jr.-Kate, by Col. Elsworth, (1,769;) W. H. Gifford, Syracuse, N. Y.	420
Nelly H., blk. m., 10, by Ambassador-Lady Greer, by Joe Curry; Senator McMillan, Kalamazoo.	375
Ethel Mack, 2:22½, b. m., by Anteeo-Lou Milton, by Milton Medium; Dr. W. C. Bretherton, city.	1,020
Ethel Milton, b. f., 1, by Ambassador-Ethel Mack; W. D. Medbury, Edmonstown, Ire.	310
Calyce, 2:29½, blk. m., 6, by Endymion (2:23¼)-Opponent, by Madrid, (1,835;) E. E. Smith, Syracuse.	700
Amaze, ch. f., 1, by Ambassador-Calyce, 2:29½; Edward Smith, Weldon, Penn.	475
May Bird, b. m., 6, by Electioneer-dam by Wildidle; E. Fitzgerald, city.	750
May Eve, b. f., 1, by Ambassador-May Bird, by Electioneer; B. F. Tyler, Medford, Mass.	275
Veraditto, b. f., 1, by Ambassador-May Bird; M. Moses, Baltimore.	150
Dorene, b. m., 6, by Electioneer-Dora, by Don Victor; C. F. Ridgley, Springfield, Ill.	500
Adron, b. f., 2, by Ambassador-Dorene; W. P. Draper, Madison, Ind.	500
Nona Nutwood, b. m., 7, by Nutwood (2:18¾)-Maud Granger, by Abdallah Pilot; Senator McMillan, Kalamazoo.	600
Almona, b. f., 1, by Alcantara (2:23)-Nona Nutwood; Senator McMillan.	700
Tempest, br. m., 7, by Baron Wilkes, dam by Sentinel; Senator McMillan.	600
Apera, ch. m., 5, by Robert McGregor-Zilpah, by Cuyler, (100;) W. P. Draper, Madison, Ind.	500
Charlotte, b. m., 7, by Nelson (2:09)-Lady Lambert, by Daniel Lambert; Senator McMillan.	500
Romantic, ch. c., 1, by Ambassador-Charlotte, by Nelson; George Ticehurst, Bay Shore, L. I.	210
Frieda, blk. f., 3, by Nelson, (2:09)-Jessica, by George Wilkes; Morgan & Hamilton, Watertown, N. Y.	510
Fanny B., blk. m., 11, by Mambrino Boy, (2:26¼)-Bird Coleman, by Mambrino Temple (568;) W. C. Hendrickson, Long Island.	200
Regalo, b. m., 9, by Strathmore, (408)-Fanny Carlisle, by Mambrino Patchen, (58;) Edward Appel, Rochester, N. Y.	520
Ambulator, (21,273,) b. c., 2, by Ambassador-Regalo; Edward Ellis, city.	950
Antadore, ch. c., 1, by Ambassador-Regalo; J. E. Cartier, Stamfordville, Conn.	190
Frolic, b. m., 8, by Strathmore-Serene, by Sentinel, (280;) Senator McMillan.	450
Irma Jeannette, b. m., 5, by Red Wing, (7,609;) Ollie Scott, by Strathmore; W. J. & A. M. Shepherd, Richmond, Va.	400
Ardmore, b. c., 1, by Ambassador-Lady Beach, 2:32½, by St. Lawrence; E. S. Wells, Jersey City.	300
Total, 64 head	$44,605
Average, $697.	

PROPERTY OF C. E. LYLE, DOWAGIAC, MICH.

Broomal, 2:15, (trial, 2:12½,) b. h., 6, by Stranger (3,030)-Brooch, by Jay Gould, 2:21½; J. F. Bridges, Baltimore, Md.	$1,050
Cleo Stevens, b. f., 2, by McGregor Wilkes (2:21)-Metropol; F. W. Hard, city.	100
George Holmes, b. g., 2, by McGregor Wilkes-Dolitus, by Dauntless, (3,158;) Thomas Gilbride, Brooklyn.	225
Ed Wooley, gr. g., by McGregor Wilkes-May Day Medium, by Pilot Medium; W. C. Harrington, Troy, N. Y.	145
May Day Medium, gr. m., 5, by Pilot Medium-Magenta, by Magna Charta, (105;) M. F. Drinkwater, Braintree, Mass.	825
Theresia, ch. f., 3, by McGregor Wilkes-Crip, by Robert Whaley, (2,214;) T. McCormick, Brooklyn.	120
Cecil H., b. m., 3, by McGregor Wilkes-Jessiell; by Dauntless, (3,158;) John Kelly, Jersey City.	80
Dark Shade, blk. m., 5, by Monogram-Shady; P. Lunney, Brooklyn.	75
Viola J., ch. f., 2, by McGregor Wilkes-Bessie; S. B. Sprague, Jersey City.	75
Total, nine head	$2,195
Average, $244.	

Racing at St. Asaph's.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300. Six furlongs. Lady Violet, 109 pounds, (Griffin,) 1 to 12, won; Gold Dollar, 104, (Neary,) 15 to 1, second; Bizarre, 74, (Tait,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:17.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $400. One mile and a sixteenth. Roche, 115 pounds, (Sims,) 1 to 2, won; Song and Dance, 103, (Griffin,) 7 to 5, second; Judge Morrow, 107, (Carter,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:49¾.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300. Five furlongs. Miley, 100 pounds, (Bergen,) 7 to 2, won; Olly Gammon, 100, (Griffin,) even, second; Phœbus, 100, (Penn,) third. Pandora gelding, Midstar, Velvet Rose, and Golden Gate also ran. Time—1:03.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $300. Four furlongs. Edna May, 106 pounds, (Midgely,) 11 to 5, won; Parthenia, 94, (Coudrier,) 6 to 1, second; Whizgig II, colt, 106, (Doggett,) 9 to 1, third. The Scalper, Bloodstone, Sabina filly, Tempting, and Meringo also ran. Time—0:50¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300. Half a mile. Pouch colt, 106 pounds, (Doggett,) even, won; Festival, 115, (Littlefield,) 11 to 5, second; Pretense, 105, (Penn,) 4 to 1, third. Son Erreur, Saluda filly, Tolula, Nineveh, Little Ella, and Pallantus gelding also ran. Time—0:50¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; purse $300. One mile. Ed Kearney, 109 pounds, (Sims,) 1 to 2, won; Leonardo, 98, (Griffin,) 7 to 2, second; Setauket, 95, (C. Corrigan,) 7 to 1, third. Grampian and Pulitzer also ran. Time—1:42¼.

Results at Narragansett.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300. Five furlongs. Elberon, 97 pounds, (Garner,) 7 to 10, won handily by one length; Tenacious, 95, (Lamboley,) 3 to 1, second; Starter McCann, 107, (Hamilton,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:06. Anxiety, Irene K., Ninety-seven, King of Hearts, Explorer, Sappho, and Gossamer gelding also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Enchanter, 103 pounds, (Welsh,) 6 to 5, won easily by a length; Navahoe, 105, (Hamilton,) 6 to 1, second; Relict, 100, (Garner,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:19¼. Truepenny, Grellan, Idler colt, Southside, and Harry Keister also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400. One mile. Nicolini, 80 pounds, (Garner,) 4 to 5, won easily by four lengths; Lodi, 97, (McLain,) 8 to 1, second; Factolus, 112, (Hamilton,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:47¾. Speculation also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $300. Seven furlongs. Leigh, 114, (Blake,) 7 to 1, won in a drive by a length and a half; Jack Rose, 117, (Ballard,) 7 to 10, second; Uncle Jim, 114, (Hamilton,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:33¾. By Jove, Tammany Hall, Primus, and Sorcerer also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $800. Four and a half furlongs. Miss Ordway, 93 pounds, (Garner,) 6 to 1, won driving by a head; Philistea, 99, (Lambley,) 8 to 5, second; Excellenza filly, 95, (H. Brown,) 40 to 1, third. Time—0:59¾. Belle Dean, Bordelaise filly, Uproar, and Stepping Stone also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $800. One mile and three furlongs. Willmar, 110, pounds, (Garner,) 6 to 5, won driving by a length; Dwight, 111, (Fox,) 5 to 1, second; Chauncey, 114, (McGlone,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:31½. Inquisitive, Darkness, Royal George, and Willie McAuliffe also ran.

Latin School, 18; Polytechnic, 0.

Brooklyn Latin School.	Positions.	Polytechnic Preparatory.
Stevens	Left end	Fish
Richardson	Left tackle	Parsons
Burt	Left guard	Rooney
Lacey	Centre	Arthur
Hull	Right guard	Grace
Hewett	Right tackle	Norton
Summerfield	Right end	Jacobs
M. Goodwin	Quarter back	Hincken
Ludkins	Left half back	Conrad
P. Grace	Right half back	Kernan
A. Goodwin	Full back	Mason

At Eastern Park yesterday the football eleven of the Brooklyn Latin School defeated the eleven of the Polytechnic Preparatory School by a score of 18 to 0. Summary: Touch-downs—Ludkins, Burt, P. Grace, Hall. Goals from touch-downs—Ludkins. Referee—Mr. Gunson. Umpire—Mr. Rorke. Linesman—Mr. Gill.

Stevens School, 4; Stevens Institute, 0.

A match was played yesterday between the football elevens of Stevens School and Stevens Institute freshmen on St. George's cricket ground, Hoboken. The schoolboys won by a score of 4 to 0. Christie made the touch-down.

Football Games and Gossip.

—A. B. George, centre on Princeton's victorious '89 team, coached the line men in yesterday's secret football practice. Cochran was again tried at full back, and kicked in good form. His line bucking and catching were also first-class. Barnett and McCormick played the halves, Barnett doing especially good running and bucking. Reynolds played a good game at quarter, and Riggs again was at centre. Owing to the warm weather the work of the team was slow and lifeless. But four touch-downs were scored against the scrub eleven in one half of thirty-five minutes.

—The game at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, to-day between the Crescents and Amherst College eleven will be specially interesting, as Capt. Herbert Pratt and Quarterback J. D. Pratt of the Amherst team are graduates of the Adelphi Academy, where they learned football. The Crescent players who have been on the hospital list are now in good condition.

—Owing to the injuries to men back of the line, Princeton canceled the game scheduled with the Orange Athletic Club for to-day. The Orange team will play football, however, the Lafayette College eleven having been secured. The kick-off will take place at 3:30 P. M. on the Orange Oval.

—Princeton Seminary eleven, who play the New-Jersey Athletic Club at Bayonne this afternoon, have not been scored against this season.

PORTER'S FAST TIME.

Cut Down Some of Tyler's Records on the Waltham Track.

WALTHAM, Mass., Nov. 2.—Arthur Porter of Waltham, the Class A cycle champion, this afternoon broke three of the records that Tyler had worked so hard to establish, and cut down three other world's Class A records. Williams and Haggerty, the Waltham tandem team, beat two more world's records, and one Class A record, while Harry Tyler failed in an attempt to get below Porter's flying-start new record.

Porter's first attempt was a half-mile flying start, paced, making the quarter in 0:25, 1 2-5 seconds faster than the Class A record; the third in 0:34 1-5, or 1-5 second faster than the record by Tyler; the half in 0:53, 1 second faster than his own Class A time.

His next attempt was at the one-mile paced, standing start, his own Class A record was 2:00. He beat the latter easily, and, but for the swerving of his wheel, would have clipped a slice off the record, 1:57 3-5. He made the quarter in 0:33, the third in 0:42, the half in 1:09 3-5, and the two thirds in 1:18 2-5. This was 4-5 of a second better than Tyler's world's record, on this track. He finished the mile in 1:58 1-5.

Haggerty and Williams then rode for the paced tandem record, and made the quarter in 0:25 4-5, the third in 0:34 2-5, both new records, and the half in 0:53 1-5, a new Class A time.

Johnson Breaks More Records.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 2.—This afternoon John S. Johnson broke the one-third and one-half mile bicycle records at the kite track. Johnson reduced the record for one-third of a mile from 0:34 1-5 to 0:32 2-5, lowering the record one and four-fifths seconds. He also cut the half mile from 1:02 1-5 to 0:61 2-5, lowering the record four-fifths of a second.

If the weather is favorable to-morrow Johnson will go after the mile record.

Will Try to Beat the Record.

Frank Albert, the six-day bicyclist, will start from the City Hall, this city, at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning, to ride to Chicago, and beat, if he can, the present record, which was made by Searles, of six days seven and a half hours. Albert will be paced by Charles W. Ashinger, the seventy-two-hour champion bicyclist of the world; "Pop" Granger, and Goodwin of the Riverside Wheelmen, and the Beam brothers of the Lafayette Wheelmen and Atmore Wheelmen.

Calendar of Sports.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3.

Hunt meet of the Meadowbrook Hunt, at Roslyn Breakwater, L. I.

Chess.—International tournament, at the Union Square Hotel, 5 P. M.

Gymkhana race and live-pigeon shoot at the Westchester Country Club grounds.

Football.—Yale vs. Brown, at Providence; Crescent Athletic Club vs. Amherst, at Eastern Park; New-York Young Men's Christian Association vs. Orange Young Men's Christian Association, at Mott Haven; Hackettstown Seminary vs. Brooklyn High School, at Hackettstown; Cranford Athletic Club vs. Newark Academy, at Cranford; University of Michigan vs. Cornell, at Ithaca; Cadets vs. Lehigh, at the Plains; Englewood vs. Montclair, at Montclair; Cadets vs. Union College, at West Point; Dartmouth vs. Williams, at Hanover; New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Princeton Seminary, at Bergen Point; Varuna Boat Club vs. Jaspers of Manhattan College; Columbia Freshmen vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Athletic Association, at William's Bridge; Polytechnic Institute vs. South Orange Field Club, at South Orange; Elizabeth Athletic Club vs. Pennington Seminary, at Elizabeth; Leak School vs. Columbians of Brooklyn, at Plainfield; Adelphi vs. Roseville, at Prospect Park; Orange Athletic Club eleven vs. Lafayette College, at Orange.

SUNDAY, NOV. 4.

Cycling.—Club century run of the Harlem Wheelmen to Central Valley, N. Y.; Manhattan Bicycle Club run to Seaford, L. I., leaving clubhouse, 1,556 Broadway, at 8:20 A. M.

Football.—Varuna Boat Club vs. Institute of Paterson, at Varuna Park, South Brooklyn; Cherry vs. St. Aloysius Young Men's Christian Association, at Newark.

MONDAY, NOV. 5.

Chess.—Championship tourney of the Brooklyn Chess Club.

Annual reception of the Hamilton Wheelmen, at Union, N. J.

Stag of the National Athletic Club, at clubhouse, Brooklyn.

United States Field Club trials, at Bicknell, Ind.

Football.—Cutler School vs. Trinity School, at William's Bridge; Berkeley School vs. Harvard School, at Berkeley Oval; Amherst vs. Rutgers, at Amherst.

TUESDAY, NOV. 6

Paper chase of the Spartan Harriers, Brooklyn.

Shooting.—Rye Gun Club's all-day tournament, at Rye, N. Y.

Walk of the Fresh-Air Club, Newfoundland, N. J., to Dover, leaving via Cortlandt Street Ferry at 8:30 A. M.

Golf.—St. Andrew's Club championship tournament, St. Andrew's links, Yonkers.

Opening of the season at Dickel's Riding Academy.

Chess.—International tournament, at Union Square Hotel, 5 P. M.

Hunt meet of the Meadowbrook Hunt, Westbury Pond and Meadowbrook.

Ride of the New-York Riding Club, at Durland's Academy.

Cycling.—Handicap races of the Montclair Wheelmen, at Montclair, 9:45 A. M.; annual club races of the Riverside Wheelmen, at Rahway, 2:30 P. M.; Kings County Wheelmen, twenty-five-mile handicap road race, Springfield, L. I., 10 A. M.; New-York Wheelmen's 5-mile race, at White Plains; Amphion Wheelmen's century run to Oakdale, L. I., 5:30 A. M.; Elizabeth Wheelmen's ten-mile handicap, at Elizabeth; Mercury Wheel Club's five-mile club handicap, at Flushing, L. I.; Hudson County Wheelmen's annual road races, on the Boulevard, Jersey City, 2 P. M.; Dorlan's twenty-five-mile road race, at Freeport, L. I.; Newark Wheelmen's ten-mile sealed handicap, at Elizabeth, 3 P. M.; Morristown Wheelmen's twenty-five-mile road race, Summit course, at Morristown, N. J.

Football.—Officers North Atlantic Squadron vs. First Naval Battalion, State of New-York, Fourth Division, at Country Club, Westchester, 3:30 P. M.; Crescent Athletic Club vs. Cornell University, at Eastern Park; Hamilton Athletic Club vs. Betts Academy, at Stamford, Conn.; Hoboken High School vs. Cherry X team, at Stevens Institute grounds, Hoboken; Boston Athletic Association vs. Chicago Athletic Association, at Boston; Flushing Athletic Club vs. Columbia Freshmen, at Flushing; New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Yale seniors, at Bergen Point; Brooklyn High School vs. Irving Club, at Eastern Park, forenoon; Ridgewood Field Club vs. Orange Young Men's Christian Association, at Ridgewood, N. J.; Cranford Athletic Club vs. Westfield Athletic Club, at Cranford; Elizabeth Athletic Club vs. Princeton College Tigers, at Elizabeth.

TUESDAY, NOV. 6

Paper chase of the Spartan Harriers, Brooklyn.

Shooting.—Rye Gun Club's all-day tournament, at Rye, N. Y.

Walk of the Fresh-Air Club, Newfoundland, N. J., to Dover, leaving via Cortlandt Street Ferry at 8:30 A. M.

Golf.—St. Andrew's Club championship tournament, St. Andrew's links, Yonkers.

Opening of the season at Dickel's Riding Academy.

Chess.—International tournament, at Union Square Hotel, 5 P. M.

Hunt meet of the Meadowbrook Hunt, Westbury Pond and Meadowbrook.

Ride of the New-York Riding Club, at Durland's Academy.

Cycling.—Handicap races of the Montclair Wheelmen, at Montclair, 9:45 A. M.; annual club races of the Riverside Wheelmen, at Rahway, 2:30 P. M.; Kings County Wheelmen, twenty-five-mile handicap road race, Springfield, L. I., 10 A. M.; New-York Wheelmen's 5-mile race, at White Plains; Amphion Wheelmen's century run to Oakdale, L. I., 5:30 A. M.; Elizabeth Wheelmen's ten-mile handicap, at Elizabeth; Mercury Wheel Club's five-mile club handicap, at Flushing, L. I.; Hudson County Wheelmen's annual road races, on the Boulevard, Jersey City, 2 P. M.; Dorlan's twenty-five-mile road race, at Freeport, L. I.; Newark Wheelmen's ten-mile sealed handicap, at Elizabeth, 3 P. M.; Morristown Wheelmen's twenty-five-mile road race, Summit course, at Morristown, N. J.

Football.—Officers North Atlantic Squadron vs. First Naval Battalion, State of New-York, Fourth Division, at Country Club, Westchester, 3:30 P. M.; Crescent Athletic Club vs. Cornell University, at Eastern Park; Hamilton Athletic Club vs. Betts Academy, at Stamford, Conn.; Hoboken High School vs. Cherry X team, at Stevens Institute grounds, Hoboken; Boston Athletic Association vs. Chicago Athletic Association, at Boston; Flushing Athletic Club vs. Columbia Freshmen, at Flushing; New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Yale seniors, at Bergen Point; Brooklyn High School vs. Irving Club, at Eastern Park, forenoon; Ridgewood Field Club vs. Orange Young Men's Christian Association, at Ridgewood, N. J.; Cranford Athletic Club vs. Westfield Athletic Club, at Cranford; Elizabeth Athletic Club vs. Princeton College Tigers, at Elizabeth.

Where Tarpon Abound.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

The fishermen at Biloxi, Miss., are having great sport with tarpon just now. The waters at Biloxi are alive with tarpon during October and November. Mr. Schuyler hooked eight in one day, and five upon another. Some of our tarpon sportsmen who fish in Florida waters for a week without a bite should try Biloxi in November.

STEPHENSON ADMITTED TO $7,500 BAIL.

The ex-Captain Arraigned—The Grand Jury Complimented for Its Work.

Ex-Capt. Stephenson was arraigned yesterday before Judge Cowing, in Part I. of General Sessions, and admitted to bail in $7,500, the bondsman being Dr. C. Adelbert Becker of 1,872 Washington Avenue.

There were two counts in the indictment against Stephenson. One was that, on March 15, 1891, he took as a bribe a barrel of apples, valued at $6, from Martin W. Edwards of Duane Street, and the other was that on Sept. 15 he received as a bribe four baskets of peaches valued at $1.50 per basket.

The Grand Jury was discharged at 1:45 P. M. yesterday. It was expected that a presentment would be made, but Foreman Van Valkenburg, in handing up the last batch of indictments, said simply: "Your Honor, we are through with our business and ask to be discharged."

District Attorney Fellows said he could not let the moment pass without testifying to his appreciation of the work of the October Term. It had, he said, surpassed anything in the history of the county. Nine hundred and ninety-seven bills had been found and 453 had been dismissed. Judge Cowing also paid a high tribute to the jury.

When Col. Fellows was asked if indictments had been found in the remaining police cases, he said, significantly: "The jury has finished its work."

It was reported that the indictments handed in include the cases of ex-Ward Men Glennon and Smith. Additional indictments were returned against ex-Sergts. Liebers, Parkerson, McKenna, Clark, Jordan, and ex-Ward Man Hock.

PLENTY OF MONEY TO WAGER ON STRONG.

Twenty-five Thousand Offered at Odds and Only Five Thousand Taken.

Warren James bet $5,000 on Strong at the Stock Exchange yesterday against $3,500, which L. L. Benedict of Benedict Brothers bet on Grant. C. H. De Silver offered the same odds for $5,000, or any part of it, but no Grant man came forward. Joseph A. Blair made the same offer to the amount of $15,000. No one responding, he offered to bet $5,000 to $4,000 that Goff would be elected Recorder. C. E. Quincy placed $1,000 to $400 on Morton.

Odds on Morton's plurality, which were 100 to 80, rose to 100 to 70 yesterday, when F. T. Adams offered to bet $3,000 to $2,100 that Morton would receive 25,000 votes more than Hill.

M. B. Brendham of the Consolidated Exchange reported that he had placed $6,000 at odds of 2 to 1 on Morton, and had bet yesterday on Morton $1,000 to $450. He said he had $9,000 more to place at the same odds in one-thousand-dollar lots.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—8 P. M.—Forecast for

CHEMICAL TESTS IN COURT

CINCINNATI GREATLY INTERESTED IN A GRAPE-JUICE CASE.

Prof. Fennel, the State Chemist, Analyzes Before a Jury Some of the Juice Bought as a Beverage, the Object Being to Show that It Contained Salicylic Acid Contrary to Law—The Case Hotly Contested by the Defense.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Justice Philip Winkler and a dozen solid jurymen spent several hours to-day listening to testimony in the case of the State Food and Dairy Commission against J. W. Vester, the first of the prosecutions of druggists by the commission to come to trial on its merits.

As far as the witnesses were concerned, it was a very interesting case, and the State's chemist, Prof. Charles T. P. Fennel, made a new experiment for the benefit of the jury; but when the evidence was all in, the counsel fell to debating legal technicalities, and the Justice, after giving the jurymen a quarter of an hour's recess, only to find that the lawyers in that time had just fairly warmed up to their work, called the twelve back from the sidewalk, where they were enjoying the air of a mild November afternoon, and told them that they were excused until to-morrow morning.

Vester's case is not the most notable of those brought against druggists, and in to-day's proceedings points were merely touched upon which are expected to be fought out hotly at subsequent hearings, but there was no lack of energy in the prosecution and in the defense.

Vester is a clerk for Druggist Weatherhead, whose store, at Sixth and Vine Streets, is one of the largest of its kind in Cincinnati. Vester sold, Oct. 4, to Assistant Commissioner G. G. Luebbing a bottle of grape juice. It was analyzed by Prof. Fennel, and the clerk was arrested, charged with violating the State law against dealing in adulterated wines in selling a beverage which contained salicylic acid. The case has been on Justice Winkler's docket for two or three weeks, the time being occupied in passing upon demurrers, getting a jury, and preparing evidence.

Mr. Luebbing, who was the first witness, testified to buying grape juice, marking the bottle, numbering it for identification, and delivering it to Prof. Fennel for analysis. He swore he bought the grape juice as a "beverage," and that after the purchase had been made he told Vester he wanted the liquid for analysis.

"You gave the grape juice to Prof. Fennel to be analyzed?" asked Walter Granger of counsel for the defense.

"Yes, Sir."

"How is Prof. Fennel paid for analysis?"

"He gets $5 for each analysis for the commission."

Mr. Granger wanted to know if Mr. Luebbing had ever heard of Prof. Fennel charging $50 for an analysis, but the witness said he had never known of anything of the sort.

Charles Renthorp, who assisted Mr. Luebbing, was with him when the purchase was made, and corroborated what he said.

Prof. Fennel testified that he had been a pharmacist and chemist since 1874. There was a little sparring by the lawyers, and then he came down to the description of his analysis of the contents of the bottle sold by Vester. The jurors listened with much attention as he described the processes. The ultimate results of his examination, he said, showed a specific gravity of 1.040 alcohol, by weight 11.82 per cent., by volume 15.5 per cent.; total solids, 16.22 per cent., (reducing sugar 8.23 per cent., cane sugar, 3.268 per cent., tannin, albumenoids, &c., making up the difference;) acidity, (acids calculated as tartaric acid,) 0.972.66 per cent.; free acid, (acetic acid,) 0.119.7 per cent; ash, fifteen-hundredths of 1 per cent., and antiseptics, .06 per cent., being represented by salicylic acid.

"You say positively that it contains salicylic acid?" asked ex-Judge Amos Dye, counsel for the commission.

"Yes, Sir."

"Can you show the jury by a test that it contains it?"

Prof. Fennel thought he could, and got ready to make the experiment. He had a couple of test tubes with him, and a court-room tumbler and a watch crystal completed the stock of apparatus with which he went to work.

One of the jurors, gravely wiping the crystal with his handkerchief to make sure that it was quite clean, the witness poured a little of the grape juice into one of the tubes and then added some chloroform, which he told the jurymen would carry off the salicylic acid and hold it. Then he poured a part of the tube's contents into the crystal and waited for the chloroform to evaporate. Several whitish streaks remained on the glass. Prof. Fennel poured upon them a little neutral solution of ferro chloride.

"Now you'll see the reaction," he told the jury. "We'll get the purple changing to red." The change in color took place as he had foretold. "That," said the witness, "proves the presence of salicylic acid. It's the best test you could ask."

Then the jurymen, who had risen to get a better view of the proceedings, returned to their seats, and the lawyers for the defense began their cross-examination. They took the witness over his figures with great care, and asked him to calculate the amount of salicylic acid in the bottle.

"Roughly figured," Prof. Fennel said, "it contained about 6.56 grains. Nobody could tell whether fermentation had taken place or not." He presumed that the manufacturers had reserved the grape juice by using the acid, and, as they needed it for bottling, had added alcohol and sugar.

The defendant, Vester, testified briefly in his own behalf, and related the circumstances of the sale of the bottle to Mr. Luebbing.

Dr. J. L. Cilley, a practicing physician, the next witness for the defense, was asked several questions as to the effect of salicylic acid in such quantities as the analysis showed, but the State objected and the questions were ruled out.

Dr. William Dickore, who has been a chemist since 1866, testified that he had analyzed another bottle of the grape juice from Weatherhead's store, and had found it contained: Alcohol, by weight, 12.30 per cent.; by volume, 15.03 per cent.; solids, 15.06 per cent.; ash, 23-100 per cent.; salicylic acid, .04 per cent.; He could find no glycerine, and, therefore, he declared, the grape juice had never fermented. The bottle's contents were 87 per cent. grape juice.

This closed the evidence in the case. The defense handed up a number of requests for charges to the jury. One turned in the claim that unfermented grape juice is not wine in the meaning of the statute, under which the case is brought. Another declared that Vester was only an agent and was not responsible for what he sold.

The Justice took the papers and said he would pass upon the requests in the morning.

Indications continue to grow that the Paskola case, which is set for hearing before Justice Tyrrell next Monday, will be most hotly fought. Counsel for the defense have said they will prove that their clients have violated no law, and that there will be some sensational matter brought out.

The commission, on the other hand, is in for a hard battle, and Mr. Luebbing said to-day that every agent of the commission in the State had obtained one or more bottles of the article in question, in readiness for further proceedings. Dr. McNeal, the Commissioner, is expected to come here from Columbus to watch the trial.

A Madison Avenue Runaway.

A runaway team, dragging a cab belonging to the New-York Cab Company, and driven by Michael Halloran of 762 Sixth Avenue, dashed up Madison Avenue late yesterday afternoon. There were two women in the cab.

Just as they were approaching Fifty-fifth Street, a Knickerbocker ice wagon turned into the avenue, and before Charles Estey of 432 Canal Street, who was driving the ice wagon, could pull his team to one side, the runaway dashed into him.

The pole of the cab transfixed one of the iceman's horses, killing it instantly. The women who were in the cab refused to give their names. They were not injured.

What Brooklyn Registers Claim.

Charles J. Patterson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Reform Party in Kings County, applied to Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday for a writ of mandamus to compel Thomas Foley and James Smith, Registers of Election in the Seventeenth District of the Seventh Ward, to allow certain persons to copy the lists. Counsel for the Registers claimed that they were paid to work during certain hours, and that outside those hours they were not compelled to do anything connected with their office. Justice Bartlett will decide the case to-day.

Rough, Changeable Weather produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, etc., which JAYNE'S Expectorant promptly cures if faithfully administered.—Advertisement.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

William Alexander Thom, Jr.

Dr. William Alexander Thom, Jr., died at his residence, 112 York Street, Norfolk, Va., Thursday night after an illness lasting but about two weeks, and in consequence Norfolk loses a good citizen and a prominent physician. Last Monday a week ago Dr. Thom was taken with a congestive chill, which developed into pneumonia and other complications, which caused his death.

Dr. Thom was born in Northampton County, Va., forty-two years ago, his father being Dr. W. A. Thom of that county. He removed to Norfolk and began the practice of his profession fourteen years ago, and he had risen rapidly to the front rank, being held in the highest esteem by his professional brethren. At his death Dr. Thom was President of the Society of the Alumni of the Medical College of Virginia and an ex-President of the Norfolk Medical Society.

He had held for three successive terms and until his death the position of Quarantine Officer of Norfolk, and as such had made almost a world-wide reputation. When the United States Marine Hospital Service contemplated preparing a system of quarantine regulations for the United States, Dr. Thom was invited by the Surgeon General to be one of the members of the board to adopt these. He attended a meeting held in New-York City, and his carefully-prepared paper, in which he advocated centralizing the quarantine system with headquarters at Washington and putting it under control of a specific department, created widespread comment. He leaves a wife, formerly Miss Myers of Savannah, Ga., and three children.

Milo W. Locke.

The death of Milo W. Locke, a well-known contractor of Baltimore, Md., is announced from Palatka, Fla. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., and was in the real estate business there until 1861. During the civil war he was Captain of the Syracuse Grays, a heavy artillery organization, and for some time served in Washington as an aide on President Lincoln's staff.

Mr. Locke constructed the Delaware Breakwater, at Lewes, Del., and built the Baltimore and Ohio bridge over the Brandywine River, near Wilmington, Del. He was a member of the contracting firm of I. H. Hathaway & Co. of Philadelphia, and superintended the jetty ing of the St. John's River at Mayport, Fla. He was also a member of the Wilmington Board of Trade, Lafayette Lodge, and St. John's Chapter of Masons at Wilmington.

Obituary Notes.

—Floyd C. Shepard died at his residence in Ilion, N. Y., yesterday of Bright's disease. He was seventy years old. He was born in Exeter, Otsego County, in 1828, and passed the last half of his life in Ilion. In 1856 he was appointed cashier of the Bank of Ilion. For many years he was known throughout the State in connection with the business affairs of the Remingtons, whose employ he entered in 1866.

—Laura Belden Field, the widow of Dudley Field, the only son of the late David Dudley Field, died yesterday in this city. Her husband died in 1880. Under the will of David Dudley Field, who died on April 13, 1894, she received a large property and an interest in certain lands within this city.

—The Rev. William H. Duncan, Treasurer of Georgetown College, died in Washington yesterday. He was formerly Vicar General of the Diocese of Mobile, Ala., and for twenty years was pastor of St. Mary's Church, Boston.

Delia Keegan Arrested.

Delia Keegan, the woman who sued Russell Sage for $50,000 for alleged breach of promise some time ago, was locked up in the Thirtieth Street Station last evening, charged with disorderly conduct. She has been lounging around the Tenderloin Precinct, and has been lodging at the Thirtieth Street Station House. She went there to sleep last night somewhat under the influence of liquor, and threatened to kill two other lodgers.

DECEIVED BY REPUBLICAN GENERALITIES

Herr Winters of Brooklyn Got into the Wrong Meeting.

The Republicans and Democrats of the Sixteenth Ward, Brooklyn, held meetings a few doors apart in Varet Street, Thursday night. Herr Dennis Winters was to speak at the Democratic meeting. He was to be there at 9 o'clock, and the other speakers gauged their remarks for that hour.

When the last one had spoken the Chairman assured the audience that Herr Winters, the distinguished German orator, would be with them presently and make an address in German.

Herr Winters strolled along Varet Street in a very thoughtful mood a little before 9 o'clock that night arranging in his mind the arguments he would make. As he passed the door of the hall where the Republican meeting was in progress he heard an orator talking to an enthusiastic crowd.

"Our party," said the orator, "stands now as it has always stood, the party of the people. The issues in this campaign are sharply and clearly defined. Our position on those issues cannot be mistaken. Our candidates are all men of sterling worth. They have been battling for our principles for, lo, these many years. In this present contest they have made a gallant fight, and from one end of the State to the other there has been kindled a wave of enthusiasm."

"Yah," said Herr Winters, thinking aloud. "Yah; Mynheer Hill has made great enthusiasm for himself already"—and he entered the hall and made his way to the platform.

The speaker continued, naming no candidates, but discussing principles and predicting victory. Herr Winters listened. It was a rousing meeting, and he warmed with enthusiasm, reflecting that the present speaker's words might be translated into German with good effect when it came his turn to speak. It was the good old Jeffersonian doctrine that the speaker was laying down.

"Are you a speaker?" asked one of those who sat near him.

"Yes," said Herr Winters, "I am sent here by the Democratic Campaign committee of Kings County, to speak in the German language."

"You are in the wrong pew," said Mr. Winters's neighbor. "This is a Republican meeting. This cheering is for Morton." Herr Winters was so astonished that his reply was a mixture of English and German. He grabbed his hat and coat, said something to the effect that speakers ought to mention the names of their candidates or else the name of their party, and hurried out while everybody on the platform laughed.

Then he went to the Democratic meeting and spoke in German for Herr Hill.

Smart Maine Boys.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

About the proudest boy in Maine at present is Fred Hardison of Franklin, aged thirteen years. While on his way to the pasture after cows one afternoon recently he saw a deer, the first live one he had ever seen. He had a gun loaded for partridge shooting with him, which he fired at the animal, killing it.

A smart Hancock County boy, aged thirteen, with the assistance of his brother, aged nine years, has dug and stoned a well some nine feet deep, through very hard ground, hauling the stone from a quarry about half a mile away. The well is a success in every way.

Was Given $40,000 Alimony.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 2.—A divorce and $40,000 alimony were granted Mrs. Louise Young to-day from Gen. Hal C. Young. Gen. Young is in Paris, and was not present during the hearing. His attorneys gave notice of appeal.

Stores close to-day at seven o'clock.

There's apt to be unfavorable comment on our plan of selling small boys' clothing without profit, but the criticism is wholly from other clothing merchants.

We aren't troubling ourselves over what competitors think.

We want a larger trade for the best sort of wearables for small boys and shall get it by waiting for our profit until the boy begins to pay for his own clothes.

Meanwhile his parents are welcome to our best skill and best service at the cost of the goods and the service.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

STILL PERSECUTE MRS. URCHITTEL

Dr. Parkhurst Says She Complains Further of the Police.

There were about 500 people in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, at Broome and Ridge Streets, last night, at a mass meeting, under the auspices of the City Vigilance League.

The pastor of the church, the Rev. J. T. Wilds, introduced the first speaker, Lawyer R. J. Hare, who declared that he could say that no man could get justice in any civil or criminal court in this county or State without a political "pull," or by paying for it. He claimed that he could give names and dates in support of his assertion. He attacked Recorder Smyth and the District Attorney's office.

Dr. Parkhurst, who was next introduced, began by scoring his audience for laughing when Mr. Hare cautioned them to be careful on election day that their ballots were not changed.

"I was pained," he said, "beyond measure at your laughter. This is a serious subject, and one not for merriment. Our judicial benches are filled with men bad from head to foot. This strikes at the core of American liberty, and if our judges are not pure, what hope have you and I?

"I remember when I went to De Lancey Nicoll, more than a year ago, and wanted an indictment against Capt. Schmittberger, he told me that I couldn't convict him. I never got to the Grand Jury. I have a suspicion that the District Attorney's office is now the same as then, if not more so—I think more so—although I have nothing against Mr. Fellows.

"Later, Mr. Nicoll told me, 'Doctor, I think you're going to get there,' and we are getting there."

Dr. Parkhurst related Mrs. Urchittel's case, and said that he had just left her. She had told him that the police were making her move her stand from place to place, and that he had advised her to go away from New-York. "And this," he said, "is American liberty!"

As Dr. Parkhurst closed, an old man in the gallery shouted:

"I move we take up a collection for Mrs. Urchittel!"

"Now, you're talking business," said the doctor.

The collection amounted to about $20.

Ladies' Hosiery.

Black Cotton Hose with spliced ankles,

25 cts.

Black Cotton Hose, (Egyptian yarn), spliced ankles and double soles,

35 cts.

3 pairs for $1.00.

Black English Cashmere Hose with high spliced heels and double soles,

35 cts.

Black all Silk Hose,

75 cts.

Value $1.25.

Colored pure Silk Hose,

$1.45.

Value $2.25.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

HOPEFUL JERSEY DEMOCRATS

GOOD NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE TO CHEER THEM.

Sewellism Has Served to Disgust Republican Voters Throughout the State—A Conservative Estimate Gives a Democratic Majority of Five on Joint Ballot in the Next Legislature—Corrected List of the Candidates for the Senate and Assembly.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2.—Attorney General Stockton, who is now making a tour of the State, says he is firmly convinced that the Democrats will have a good safe majority on joint ballot in the next Legislature, so that the selection of a Democrat to succeed Senator John R. McPherson is assured.

This opinion seems to grow with each day, and Democrats are cheered by reports which come from various parts of the State. The campaign, under the cheering news, has become sharp and aggressive, as the fears of the Republicans grow. The certainty of the selection of Gen. Sewell for the United States Senate in case of Republican success has aroused all the old antagonism against him and his methods. The appearance of Franklin Murphy of Newark, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, as an eleventh-hour candidate shows in the plainest possible fashion how frightened the Republican managers are at the outlook. It is most encouraging to the Democrats, who have redoubled their efforts and are now at work all over the State with a vim and a snap that shows they smell victory in the air.

All the candidates for the Legislature have now been named, and every unprejudiced voter, no matter what his party affiliation, is forced to confess that the Democrats have named the best men. It is a list well worth studying. The Republican list is made up of men who wear the Sewell collar or the brand of corporations that Sewell represents. The Democrats wear no man's collar, and are a clean, sturdy, and politically strong set of men.

Following is a list of the nominees in the counties which are to elect Senators:

Burlington County.

Democrats.	Republicans.
Thomas J. Prickett.	William C. Parry.

Cape May County.

Samuel E. Ewing.	Edmund L. Ross.

Hunterdon County.

Richard S. Kuhl.	John Shields.

Middlesex County.

James H. Van Cleef.	Charles B. Herbert.

Passaic County.

A. A. Van Horenburg.	Robert Williams.

Sussex County.

Andrew J. Bale.	Jacob Gould.

The names of the gentlemen nominated for the Assembly are given herewith:

Atlantic.

Democrats.	Republicans.
Fred Schuchhardt.	Wesley C. Smith.

Bergen.

Walter Dewsnap.	D. C. Zabriskie.
George Zimmerman.	Fred L. Voorhees.

Burlington.

Abram E. Conrow.	George Wildes.
W. J. McIlhenny.	M. E. Matlack.

Camden.

William H. Davis.	L. T. Derousse.
Newkirk Wentz.	George W. Barnard.
R. S. Ridgway.	Clayton Stafford.

Cape May.

Reuben C. Young.	Furman Ludlow.

Cumberland.

Chester Van Meters.	Thomas F. Austin.
Sheppard Campbell.	Bloomfield Minch.

Essex.

S. Howell Jones.	George P. Olcott.
Herman Holzner.	Amos W. Harrison.
John B. Dusenberry.	Charles B. Storrs.
John B. Oelkers.	Alfred F. Skinner.
M. W. Hassinger.	Charles B. Duncan.
Joseph J. Mullin.	James A. Christie.
W. W. Comes.	George L. Smith.
Paul Wilcox.	David E. Benedict.
P. R. Bomeisler.	John C. Elsele.
William M. Williams.	Charles A. Schober.
W. Bradford Smith.	Fred W. Mock, Jr.

Gloucester.

A. H. Swackhamer.	Solomon Stanger.

Hudson.

Richard M. Smart.	Col. Charles W. Fuller.
Thomas Jacob.	James S. Blackshaw.
Thomas Egan.	Henry C. Gruber.
Fred G. Wolbert.	Frederick Schrober.
J. S. Sweeney.	Robert McAndrew.
Pierce Fleming.	William Drake.
Joseph Mullin.	John Kerr
William H. Parslow.	Adolph Babke.
David H. Cagney.	C. De Leonard.
Charles Erlenkotter.	Henry Nutzhorn.
James Usher.	W. B. Dentz.

Hunterdon.

J. L. Chamberlain.	C. N. Reading.
W. C. Alpaugh.	W. H. Simpson.

Mercer.

Charles W. Havell.	Dr. Wm. T. Wilbur.
Enoch H. Drake.	John Ginder.
Walter S. Grover.	W. T. Exton.

Middlesex.

Charles Homman.	E. W. Hicks.
William T. Harkins.	Andrew H. Slover.
John O. Cozzens.	George H. Tice.

Monmouth.

John P. Walker.	D. D. Denise.
Albert McCabe.	C. Asa Francis.
Richard Borden.	George B. Snyder.

Morris.

Frank I. Davis.	Charles A. Baker.
Samuel Brant.	William C. Bates.

Ocean.

William J. Harrison.	Abraham Lower.

Passaic.

Thomas Flynn.	Samuel Fredericks.
James McKelvey.	James Roberts.
Edmond Speer.	Samuel Bullock.
Francis C. Marley.	John King.

Salem.

William Driver.	Charles R. Powers.

Somerset.

Andrew Lane.	Frank W. Somers.

Sussex.

Emmet H. Bell.	William P. Coursen.

Union.

John B. Green.	Joseph Cross.
Frederick Clauss.	John N. Burger.
Alfred B. Cook.	C. N. Codding.

Warren.

Ezra P. Gulick.	G. W. Smith.
Michael McCabe.	Samuel V. Davis.

The Democrats will certainly elect four of the six Senators, possibly five, which, in the former case, would make the Senate consist of eight Democrats and thirteen Republicans. The Democrats will, in all probably elect at least thirty-five of the sixty members of the Assembly. This will give the Democrats a majority of five on joint ballot, and so secure the election of a Democratic Senator. This is the estimate of a shrewd Democrat here, and it is considered a conservative and fair one.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ESSEX.

Introducing Voters to the Records of Four Republican Candidates.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 2.—To-morrow the citizens of Essex County will be introduced to the public careers of the Republican candidates for Assemblymen, Charles B. Storrs, George P. Olcott, David E. Benedict, and Charles A. Shober, in a rather novel manner.

The Democratic County Committee will spread throughout the county a circular reviewing the official careers of these men.

Of Charles Bigelow Storrs the circular says:

Not only was Assemblyman Storrs's career in the Legislature last Winter marked by constant and almost desperate efforts to thwart the public will in general, but he was a self-constituted champion of corporate interests as against the welfare of the people. Particularly was he conspicuous in legislation affecting the working classes, and he was found at all times arrayed against those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows.

The general arraignment is followed by a statement of facts regarding special legislation in which he was interested, particularly in smuggling through a bill turning the streets and roads over to the trolley railroad corporation. This caused a protest from Mr. Storrs's constituents in Orange, who appealed to a Hudson County member for aid. They denounced Storrs's position, and said in their letter of protest:

Mr. Storrs's election was made possible only by the general belief in his character and ability and confidence that he would be faithful in every way to the interests of his constituents; that his thorough education, his abilities, and knowledge of the law especially fitted him to represent his district at this time in the interests of better government. On that platform he was elected and to those principles pledged. The introduction and indorsement of the bills in question we believe call for emphatic protest, with the same publicity that was given his action.

Storrs pleaded the "baby act" when he was found out in his attempts to legislate against the interests of the people of Orange.

George P. Olcott is dressed down in the following style:

Olcott was found arrayed against the Cheap Gas bill, the Cheap Ferriage bill, the bill to compel railroad companies to elevate their tracks at grade crossings, the Industrial Insurance bill, the Direct Legislation amendment, and, in fact, every measure that was in the interest of the people as against the welfare of monopolies and corporations. Like Storrs, he swung around toward the close of the session, and voted for some of those bills, when assured by lobbyists that the measures could not become laws, and it was therefore safe to support them and delude the people. This was done to catch votes for re-election.

"David E. Benedict," says the circular, "was formerly Chief of the Newark Fire Department, and was notorious because of his connection with the Newark Fire Department scandals and his arrogant and overbearing treatment of the members of the Fire Department. He has recently been a salesman in the employ of the Fabric Hose Company, and has been connected with hose-purchase scandals in several cities."

Charles A Schober is characterized in the campaign document as a man who had been arrested for assault on a patron of his saloon. Schober is also accused of posing as a cutter to secure the nomination, whereas his occupation is that of a saloon keeper.

A BIG PARADE IN THE FIRST DISTRICT

The Hugh J. Grant Campaign Club Ratifies the Local Ticket.

The Hugh J. Grant campaign club, composed of the thirty-one social clubs of the First District, paraded, last evening, through the district. Nearly all of the 7,000 members were in line.

In Broome Street a ratification meeting was held, at which the speakers were Thomas Kelly, Police Justice Hogan, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, Bartow S Weeks, and Congressman Franklin Bartlett.

The Hickory Club, whose headquarters is at 174 Hudson street, and of which Col. Michael C. Murphy is President, was the parent organization of the Campaign Club. Michael Kennedy, who is Col. Murphy's associate in the leadership of the district, was marshal of the parade. The streets were ablaze with fireworks, and most of the houses were decorated with lanterns and bunting.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Who are Judges Of Boys' Clothing?

It is simply impossible for most purchasers to be competent judges of Boys' Clothing as they find it in the stores. They *must rely chiefly* upon what is told them—upon the reputation of the dealer.

Is it not likely

that a house whose reputation has been made upon the quality, style, fit and prices of children's clothes alone—which has succeeded in building up the largest business in that line, is a good place to purchase such goods whether you are a judge or not?

Satisfactory wear is always guaranteed.

60-62 West 23d St.

MASS MEETING.

COOPER UNION, THIS EVENING AT 8 P. M.

Democratic Party: Reform Organization.

For Governor, EVERETT P. WHEELER.

Speakers:

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN OF BROOKLYN,
FRANK THORN OF BUFFALO,
THEODORE SUTRO of the German-American Reform Union
and

HENRY GEORGE.

Doors open at 7:30 P. M.

Established 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.

Third Av., Cor. 123d St., New-York.

Four Brooklyn Stores.

This is pre-eminently the place to buy Little Boys' Clothes.

Let us name one or two price-trophies that suggest themselves to-day:

Fast-color blue chinchilla and fur beaver Sailor Reefers, made with wide and deep collars, trimmed with wide braid and wool-lined, $5.00 and $6.00.

Schools Suits—sizes 4 to 15—made of all-wool cheviots, cassimeres, tweeds, and homespuns, $4.00, $4.50, and $5.00.

That these goods are in our stores is ample guarantee of their goodness.

A sale of Neckwear for 50c. is attracting considerable attention at our B'way and 31st St. store. It ought to.

FISCHER PIANOS.

Established 1840. Nearly 100,000 now in use.

Received Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago.

NEW SCALE, NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS, IN OLD MAHOGANY, WHITE MAHOGANY, (with or without Brass Ornamentations,) BURLED OR CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, OAK, and many other woods.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IF DESIRED. TO RENT. ALSO EXCHANGED.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS,

110 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th St.

THE EVE OF BATTLE.

THE OUTLOOK FOR

Democratic Success in New-Jersey.

A Special Article, with Sketches and Portraits of the Candidates and a Review of the Field, in

The New-York Times.

TO-MORROW,

Sunday, Nov. 4.

The Times is Famous for the Accuracy and Scope of Its Election Returns. Remember that

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

—OF—

Wednesday, Nov. 7,

Will be Unsurpassed for Election News and Statistics.

The Sunday Times

Appearing at what is practically the close of a political campaign as important as any through which this City and State have ever gone, it will be timely and proper to make Politics the Feature of To-morrow's Paper. That, therefore, is what will be done.

The Men and the Issues of the Coming Battle with Ballots—to these will be devoted the space they deserve and which the size of Sunday's edition makes it possible to give them.

On one page will appear a Symposium of the Leaders—opinions from men whose views on what has happened and what will happen are founded on knowledge, not guesses, and which are worth consideration.

Another page will give full and accurate lists of all the candidates of all the parties, in all the districts, with all necessary information about the many ballots from which every voter will have to make his election.

Politics, however, will not encroach upon the space always allotted to General News of every kind, foreign and domestic, while all the usual departments will appear as usual and be as admirable as usual. For instance—these:

Reviews of Books.

This Department, always a notable one, will be fully up to its usual measure of excellence and interest. These, among other works, will receive critical attention: Three Narratives of Travel, picturing Tibet, China, and Japan. The Life of Lucy Larcom, the Lowell factory girl who was a poet. John C. Ropes's history of the Civil War and its Causes, and another by ex-Minister Curry on the same topics. "The Lilac Sunbonnet," Mr. Crockett's last story. An article pointing out the numerous errors that mar Mr. W. E. Griffis's book about Holland.

The Musical Department

will contain biographical sketches of all the new members of the Metropolitan Opera House Company, and give all the other news of the opening season.

Plays and Players.

The events of the past week and of those to come, Mr. Mansfield's "Napoleon" and theatrical matters in general receiving comment.

The Page for Women,

Best published in New-York City; the Financial and Commercial departments, those relating to Real Estate and Railroads, all models of their kinds, and a dozen others, will do their part toward forming the marvelous whole, which is

The Sunday Times.

Sealskin Coats, Jackets

Of unusual quality. The "Pup" Seals, commencing as low as $225.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

FURRIERS,

184 Fifth Avenue, New-York.

EST'D A. D. 1820.

The New-York Times.

SPENT A FORTUNE IN BRIBERY

MRS. HERMAN'S REMARKABLE STORY OF POLICE DEPRAVITY.

Capts. Ryan and Haughey, ex-Capt. Brogan, Ward Men, and Even a Police Matron Implicated—Lawyers and a Justice Brought In—Sent Away to Chicago by the Police, She Says—Senator Daly's Alleged Offer in Jersey City.

An astonishing and disgraceful story of police rapacity and depravity was related yesterday before the Lexow committee by Mrs. Matilda Herman. This woman kept disorderly resorts in West Third Street for seven years, and she swore that during that time she had paid to Police Captains, ward men, and others more than $30,000 for protection.

She implicated ex-Capt. Brogan, Capts. Haughey and Ryan, Ward Men Peterman, Reynolds, and Dourigan, and a police matron of the Mercer Street Station.

Of Capt. Haughey, Mrs. Herman told a shameful story, accusing him of having refused to interfere with her sister, who kept her own daughter in a disorderly house. She charged Police Justice Hogan with having tried to send her to jail for conspiracy when she had her sister's house raided.

Mrs. Herman brought in lawyers who practice in the Jefferson Market Police Court, told of her experience in the "Tenderloin" Precinct, where, she said, Ward Man Burns had demanded $2,000 for the Captain, and gave figures and facts of a most convincing nature against the police.

She declared that a purse of $1,700 had been made up to send her to Chicago, from which city she came to give her testimony. She said she understood that Capts. Haughey and Ryan, Ward Man Dourigan, and ex-Capt. Brogan subscribed to the fund, and one of them contributed $400.

Senator Daly of Jersey City, she said, offered to get her bailed when she was committed in that city by Justice Potts if she would pay him $500.

Mr. Andrews's Denial Recorded.

At the opening of the session a number of policemen, supposed to have been interested in the scheme to prevent Mrs. Herman from appearing before the committee, were present. Among them was Michael Joseph Cooney, who is alleged to have received presents from Mrs. Herman.

Street Commissioner William S. Andrews asked the privilege of putting in a sworn denial of the charge made against him on Thursday by Edgar M. Tomlinson and wife, that, while an Excise Commissioner, he accepted a bribe of $500 and issued a "dummy" license for Mme. Chaude's place, in Lexington Avenue.

Senator Lexow ruled that Commissioner Andrews's denial could not be accepted without Mr. Goff's consent. Mr. Andrews appealed to Mr. Goff, who said that, in order that no injustice might be done, he would move that his denial be placed on the records.

When Mrs. Herman went to the witness's stand the policemen who had been subpoenaed were requested to leave the room. Before proceeding with the examination, Mr. Goff said:

"I wish to put on record that Judge Lippincott of Jersey City rendered a decision upholding in every particular the points raised by our counsel in the New-Jersey courts. He says this is the first case of the kind that has ever arisen, and his decision will be a precedent for cases of habeas corpus and contempt in other States."

Mr. Goff also said he desired publicly to thank Mayor Wanser, Chief of Police Murphy, Sheriff Coffey, Warden Mitchell, and Police Justice Potts of Jersey City for their goods offices and courtesy to the committee.

Mrs. Herman was a willing witness. She said she came to this city from France in 1882 and started in business as a dressmaker. Later she established a disorderly house, in partnership with another woman, at 139 West Third Street. The two women remained in partnership a year and a half, when Mrs. Herman bought out Mrs. Cooney's interest. She ran the house at 139 West Third Street for $12,500. She sold this property three months later for $13,100 and took a house at 137 West Third Street. She next opened the house 133 West Third Street, and later a place at 111 West Third Street. She ran all the resorts at the same time.

Mrs. Herman said she rented the houses 137 and 139 West Third Street from the owner, a man named Siefky. She paid $75 a month rent for 137, but when she took 139, too, the rent was fixed at $200 a month for both. She rented 136 West Third Street, she testified, from a man named Gassett of 63d Division Street, paying him $110 a month. Its present rental is $40 a month. The house 111 West Tihrd Street, Mrs. Herman said, she rented from an agent in Carmine Street, who thought her a respectable woman and charged her only $40 a month. She rented 133 West Third Street from Joseph Dulon, a tenant, who sub-let it to her. He ran a house next door and charged her $250 a month, which included police protection. The latter item was fixed at $50 a month.

Bribery of More Policemen.

Mrs. Herman said her sister Marie had an establishment at 141 West Third Street. Her sister's husband and seventeen-year-old daughter, Aimée, remained in France. Aimée's father did not want his daughter to live with her mother, so he asked Mrs. Herman to take care of the girl, not knowing that she, too, kept a disorderly house. Mrs. Herman consented and brought Aimée to this country. She never allowed her to go near her house, Mrs. Herman said, providing another home for her. One day, however, the witness declared, the girl's mother took her away and placed her in the house at 141 West Third Street. Mrs. Herman, continuing, said:

I told my sister I would make trouble for her, and I went to Capt. Haughey, to the Mayor, and to Superintendent Byrnes and complained. I also spoke to a number of policemen, and they laughed at me and said I could do nothing. Capt. Haughey said that, as the girl was with her own mother, he could not do anything. I said to him: "You arrested me once. Why can't you raid her?" He said he arrested me for spite. I knew my sister paid Capt. Haughey $15 a month for protection, and I offered to pay it to him instead if he would only get my niece from her mother's house. She paid the money regularly to Ward Man Peterman. The Captain refused to do anything, and Peterman said I would be sent to prison for five years if I didn't let my sister and niece alone.

I threatened I would shoot my sister in the face if she did not send her daughter away, but Capt. Haughey only laughed. He insulted me, and I left the station house, for I thought he would arrest me. I begged my sister to send her daughter away, and she said she was well protected by the police and had nothing to fear. Then I had her raided a year ago last August. I first wrote to the District Attorney, telling him about my niece, and he sent a note to my sister, telling her to close the house. She closed the place three days, and opened again.

When the raid was made I was away. The case was taken before Justice Hogan. I was represented by a lawyer named Terry. Justice Hogan wished to save Capt. Haughey, and wanted to send me up for conspiracy. He also tried to commit Lawyer Terry for contempt because he would not divulge my name. Lawyer Terry had to apply to Justice Ingraham for a writ of prohibition to prevent Hogan from sending him to jail. I had not heard up to last August that the case was ever decided.

"So," said Mr. Goff, "it was not the case of the disorderly house, but of the people who made the complaint, that was tried. As a matter of fact, the case is not decided to-day."

"Judge Hogan," Mrs. Herman said, "knew the house was disorderly, and he put in the name of a friend of mine as complainant, when, as a matter of fact, I was the complainant."

Mr. Goff announced that Mrs. Herman's sister and niece had been in court some days ago, but had since been sent away from New-York.

The question of protection money was gone into. Mrs. Herman said she ran her places from 1886 to 1892, inclusive, and continued:

Capt. Brogan was Captain when I opened my first house. For the first three months my partner paid Ward Man Reynolds for me. I gave her the money. She paid him $150 to open the house and $50 a month as a regular fee. Then Reynolds was introduced to me, and I paid him myself. I always gave him $30 for the Captain and $5 for himself. When I opened 136 West Third Street I was taxed $300, but I only paid $100 cash. The rest was to be paid later, and I also paid $25 a month for protection. When I had a chance to sell that house, I spoke to Reynolds and asked him if I could. He consented, and I suppose the new owner paid him the balance of the $300. When I left that house I gave Reynolds a present of $20.

I afterward had trouble with the police on account of the houses 137 and 139 West Third Street, and had to close them for a while, and when I re-opened them I had to pay $600, and $60 a month. I always paid Reynolds in bills at my house, 133 West Third Street. I was not taxed regularly for the house 111 West Third Street, because I paid well for the others, but I gave presents once in a while to the policemen on post. It was customary for policemen to stand in front of the houses, so I used to give them $2 three times a week to "move on." The name of one was McEntee, but I don't know the names of the others.

Would Shield the Police.

It was quite apparent that Mrs. Herman did know the names of the other policemen, but that she did not want to divulge them. Mr. Goff asked her if she did not want to keep the names of some members of the force secret. Mrs. Herman acknowledged such to be the case, and Mr. Goff told her it was useless, because all the names were known.

The witness said that Capt. Ryan succeeded Capt. Brogan, and his ward man was named Sullivan, but, though she paid for protection all the time, she "could not remember" that she ever paid either Capt. Ryan or Ward Man Sullivan.

Mr. Goff next questioned Mrs. Herman about Policeman Michael Joseph Cooney. She declared that she could not recall him to mind.

Q.—Were you ever raided by Capt. Ryan? A.—Once. I was in hiding, and the warrant was served on my sister.

Q.—Wasn't it agreed between you and the police that your sister should be "mistaken" for you? A.—I don't know. She was fined $25, and I paid it.

Q.—Who succeeded Capt. Ryan? A.—I don't know his name.

Q.—You mean you don't want to tell his name? There is one Captain you want to save, because he treated you better than the others and didn't take all your money. Isn't that so? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Were you ever arrested? A.—Yes; ten times, and was taken to the station house, where I gave bail, except twice. Mr. Hellrung and Mr. Blumenthal went my bail. I always gave Blumenthal $5 for going on my bond, and the Sergeant $5 for taking it. Blumenthal was known as a bondsman for women arrested in the precinct, and was always sent for.

"Blumenthal," said Mr. Goff, "has got out of New-York State."

Mrs. Herman confirmed previous testimony about the purchase of a gold watch costing $200 at Tiffany's, but declared she could not remember giving it to any one. When told that the watch bore Cooney's monogram she said she couldn't imagine how it happened. There were some further questions about Cooney, and Mrs. Herman's departure from this city, when the witness said:

"It's no use, Mr. Goff; I won't tell anything about my departure for Chicago."

Morris Tekulsky was questioned by Senator Lexow, while Mrs. Herman was on the stand, about a circular sent out, as alleged, last month by the Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers' Association, inclosing a second circular from an Excise Reform League.

Levi P. Morton's name appeared in the list of Vice Presidents of this reform league or association, and Senator Lexow questioned whether it had been authorized. Tekulsky said he knew nothing about the circular.

The Captain Got $1,000, She Says.

Senator O'Connor presided at the afternoon session of the committee, when Mrs. Herman resumed her testimony. After telling Mr. Goff that she was anxious to purge herself of contempt of court by divulging all she knew about the police, and saying she was not afraid, even if a certain political organization wins at the coming election, she swore she had hired lawyers to defend her whenever under arrest, on the suggestion of the men who raided her houses. She said:

I was raided twice, by Ward Men Dourigan and Sloane. I gave Dourigan $50. I employed Edmund E. Price, Levy & Friend, James B. McClelland, and Joseph Stiner, who is now Judge. The first time I employed Stiner I did so because Detective Zimmerman, who was the ward man, told me that if I didn't I would be sent to Sing Sing. I only paid him $25 that time, and it was arranged that the officer should swear that he wasn't sure that I was the proprietress, and I was discharged. The second time I employed Stiner I paid him $175, and I was discharged at the Jefferson Market Police Court. I never was convicted. I have paid lawyers from $175 to $500, and every time I paid them I knew that I was going to be discharged.

Q.—Did you remember that you were raided twice in three weeks? A.—Yes, that was in 1890. I engaged Lawyer Price, and I was discharged. Lawyer Price came to me and said Capt. Brogan, who was in command at that time, was very "sore," and I told him to go to the Captain and fix it for me. Capt. Brogan, so Price told me, wanted $1,500 to permit me to open my houses, but finally agreed to take $1,000. I gave Price $700 on Jan. 5, 1891, and $300 three days later, and paid $80 for the privilege of running. All this money was given to Price for the Captain.

Q.—Did you have any account books containing entries of these payments? A.—I did, but they were stolen from my house about a year ago.

Q.—You went to Europe that year? A.—Yes, I sailed on March 4 and returned on May 17 or 18. During my absence my sister ran my houses and paid the money to Price.

Q.—What induced you to go to Europe? A.—I was under $1,000 for keeping disorderly houses and for assault. I did not appear when the case was called, and the bail was forfeited. I gave Gustave Helrung, my bondsman, $1,100 for the forfeited bail and for expenses. That money was never returned to me, though I was sent to trial some time after. Friend and Price were my lawyers then. Friend advised me to remain, and Price advised me to get out of the way and forfeit the bail. I took his advice. After I returned, Price sent to me three times for $100, so that the detectives should not arrest me. I was arrested eight days after I landed by Central Office Detective Armstrong. I offered him $1,000 to let me go, but he said he couldn't without seeing his partner. We took a carriage and drove around till we met the man. I don't know who he was, but Armstrong said he was high in authority. Armstrong talked to this man, and then told me that he would have to lock me up. He said he would like the money, but he couldn't take it. We drove to several places, and finally to Police Headquarters, where I was locked up for the night. I didn't pay any money there, so I paid Armstrong some money. I don't remember how much. The next day I was taken before Recorder Smyth, who refused to take bail for me, and I was sent to the Tombs, where I was confined for eleven days.

Q.—Did you pay money to anybody in the Tombs? A.—Yes, I paid money to everybody there. I don't remember how much.

"You were looked upon as a veritable gold mine?"

"Yes. I was in business in this city seven years, and made lots of money, and now I've got none."

Over $30,000 for Protection.

Q.—Can you tell how much money you paid in all to the lawyers, police, and others for protection? A.—It's more than $30,000. I made as high as $1,000 to $1,500 a month above all expenses, and it all went to lawyers and police. I haven't got a dollar to my name.

Mr. Goff—In view of this testimony it does not appear that Mr. Taber lied in making his estimate of police blackmail.

Senator O'Connor—I think that Mr. Taber was very moderate in his estimate.

Mrs. Herman related her experience in the Court of General Sessions as follows:

I was taken to the court, and pleaded not guilty. My lawyers were Price and Levy & Friend. It was arranged by my friends that when I was brought up for trial I should plead guilty on the charge of assault, of which I was entirely innocent, and that I would be let off with a fine. All the furniture in my house was removed and placed in storage, so that the officer could swear that the house was closed. While I was in the prisoner's pen in the court, Price came to me and asked me whether if I got off with a fine of $100, I would pay him $500. I said I would. I was immediately taken before Recorder Smyth. My counsel pleaded guilty for me, and I was fined $100, which was paid in a "jiffy." An officer swore that the house was empty and closed up, and the charge of keeping a disorderly place was dismissed. It was on Friday afternoon that I was discharged, and at 8 o'clock the next morning the house was reopened.

Q.—You were arrested by Patrolman O'Hara? A.—I was. The officer was drunk and threatened to arrest a servant girl in my house. I saw him drinking in a saloon at West Third Street and Sixth Avenue. I called him out of the place and asked him why he wanted to arrest my servant. He began to abuse me. He beat me with his fist and his club. I have suffered ever since from that beating. He dragged me to the station house and had me locked up. In the scuffle a diamond earring was torn from my ear. I told the matron at the station house about it, and she asked me how much I would pay for its recovery. I told her $15, and she said she would send a man out to look for it. In a little while she came back and said that one man couldn't find the earring, and said if I would pay more she would send two men. In a little while she came back with the earring and I gave her $30.

Mrs. Price, one of the matrons of the Mercer Street Police Station, was in court, but Mrs. Herman failed to identify her.

The witness told of a time when she was arrested by Ward Men Donrigan and Sloane. They said they had a warrant for her for keeping a disorderly house in West Third Street, which had been unoccupied for two months. She was taken to the station house and held for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Capt. Haughey was in command of the precinct at the time. The witness was overcome by the recollection of the treatment to which she had been subjected at that time and cried.

Mrs. Herman remembered the time when Dr. Parkhurst began his crusade. Detective Sullivan came to her and gave her a description of Dr. Parkhurst. All the women in the precinct received a warning. They all paid "protection" money to the police, and Mrs. Herman said she had paid money to every Captain who had commanded the precinct during the time she lived there. There were five Captains altogether.

Q.—Did you ever pay a police Captain $2,000? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—You won't, swear that you didn't pay $2,000 to one police Captain? A.—There is one gentleman on the police. You must save him. I won't tell you about him.

Q.—Is he the Captain to whom you paid this sum of money? A.—I don't know.

The Police Sent Her Away.

It was evident by the witness's manner that there was at least one Captain to whom she had paid money, but who had not persecuted her, and she had therefore determined not to expose him if she could avoid doing so.

Mr. Goff asked Mrs. Herman why she left New-York. The witness hesitated for a long time, and, when Mr. Goff insisted upon an answer, she blurted out: "Well, I'll tell you in a few words; the police sent me away."

Q.—Was there not a purse of money made up for you? A.—I heard there was. I said I didn't want any money, only my expenses.

Q.—Did not one Captain subscribe $400 to this purse? A.—I don't know. I heard so.

Q.—How much money did you get? A.—I got $1,700.

Q.—Who gave you this money? A.—A man I never saw before, and I don't know his name.

Q.—Did you hear who made up that money? A.—I heard Capts. Haughey, Ryan, and Brogan, and Donrigan were in it.

The witness absolutely refused to testify as to who were present when the arrangements were made for her flight from New-York, and where she met those interested. There were a dozen people, she said, but she would not name any of them. They were all connected with the police, she admitted, and the meeting was held in the neighborhood of Washington Square.

Mrs. Herman told of her travels after leaving this city and before reaching Chicago, where she went from Montreal. In Chicago she said she met a number of women whom she had known in New-York.

The witness was next asked to relate her experience when she proposed to start a place in the "Tenderloin" Precinct. The protection prices in that precinct, she said, were much higher than in the Fifteenth Precinct. The fee for opening a house in the Fifteenth Precinct was $300, but in the Tenderloin Precinct $1,000 was asked.

Demanded a Heavy Sum.

"I hired a house in West Thirty-second Street in July, 1893," said Mrs. Herman, "and before I opened it a ward man named Burns came to see me. He was very saucy and asked how I dared to hire a house without first asking the Captain. I did not give him any satisfaction, and the next day he sent for me. He said that everything would be all right if I would give the Captain $2,000. I said I would never pay such a large amount. Then he said that I could give $1,000 down, and if I prospered I could pay the other $1,000 later, and I would have to pay $100 a month for permission to run the house.

"It was at the time the savings banks were not paying out large sums of money without sixty days' notice, and I could only raise $300, so I took that to the station house to Ward Man Burns. I told him that that was all the money I could raise, but he said that would not do. He said: 'You have diamonds; why don't you "hock" them? The Captain needs money badly now, and you'd better hurry up.' I went away, and the next day I removed my furniture from the house and gave up the lease."

Q.—Will you tell me who hired Senator Daly to appear for you in New-Jersey? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you hire him? A.—I did not.

Q.—Was he hired by the police? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—Did he ask you for money? A.—He asked me if I would give him $500 if he would get me out on bail, but I didn't have any money to give him.

Q.—Did you expect to meet him or any one when you arrived in Jersey City? A.—I did not.

Q.—Will you tell this committee the name of the Captain you are endeavoring to shield? A.—I won't tell you. If you kill me for it, I won't say any more.

An adjournment was taken to 10:30 this morning, when the examination of Mrs. Herman will be resumed. The witness was allowed to go to her home in charge of two women attendants, who had been sworn in as deputy sergeants at arms.

INFAMOUS, JUSTICE HOGAN SAYS.

Will Seek to Have Mrs. Herman Indicted for Perjury, He Declares.

Police Justice Hogan was indignant over Mrs. Herman's testimony before the Lexow committee yesterday.

"The woman's story, so far as it relates to me," he said, "is infamous and false. The woman has without doubt committed willful perjury. I intend to go before the Grand Jury of this county as soon as it convenes and ask for an indictment against her for the crime she has committed.

"In all probability, her aids and abettors, who have been in close communication with her, know as well as I do that she has committed perjury, but for election purposes they have let her go on the stand to vilify my character. In a measure, I feel that some of them are as guilty of subornation of perjury as she is of perjuring herself. The record of the case of her sister is in the clerk's room of the Court of General Sessions, where the law requires that I should send the papers in cases which are dismissed by me. They are open to every citizen, and I call upon counsel of the Lexow committee and the committee itself to examine the papers at once, and by them they will find that the woman's story, so far as it relates to me, is false from the beginning to the end.

"The public may rest assured that I will not drop the matter, and it will not be my fault if this woman does not find herself in State prison, committee or no committee."

SHOT HIS FATHER AND MOTHER.

Unaccountable Crime Committed by William Gipp of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 2.—William Gipp shot his father and mother shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, killing his mother instantly. It is believed that his father will recover, though he is dangerously wounded. Gipp is undoubtedly insane, as he had had no trouble with his parents. He is a car inspector for the Lehigh Valley Railroad and is but twenty years old. The family lives at 658 Fulton Street.

In his statement to the Coroner, the father said:

Some time after 2 o'clock we heard a noise at the window as of some one rapping, and my wife asked who was there. Will answered that he was there, and that he had left the shop to come home and get his overcoat.

My wife got up to open the door. I was not more than half awake, and did not remember much that was going on. My wife opened the door, and as soon as she did Will ran in, pulled out a revolver and began to fire at her. She dropped at the first shot, which, I think, must have struck her in the head.

I jumped out of bed and ran to where she was lying. I asked Will what he was doing, and he turned toward me and we grappled. I tried to fight him off, but he pounded me with his revolver and shot at me several times. The last I remember was a bullet striking me in the cheek and some one rushing in to separate us.

The police have not yet been able to find Gipp.

Two Firemen Lose Their Lives.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 2.—A fire this morning, with a loss of $300,000, fully covered by insurance, destroyed the beef-killing and several other departments of the Hammond Packing Company's plant, at South Omaha, and resulted in the death of two firemen, John Steele of the South Omaha Fire Department, and Hank Peters, a Hammond fireman. The fire originated in the cloakroom of the beef-killing department, and it is supposed to have been caused by a lighted cigarro pitched by the pocket of some one's overcoat. The Omaha Department sent three companies to assist those of South Omaha, and a hard fight was made for several hours. The water pressure was low, and only the presence of a fire-proof wall prevented the total destruction of the property. As it is, what remained was badly damaged, and about 350 persons are thrown out of employment.

Died in a Barber's Chair.

Thomas S. Gardner, a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, who lived at 672 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, died suddenly Thursday night of apoplexy while being shaved in the barber's shop at 253 Sumner Avenue.

Mr. Gardner was forty-nine years old. He leaves a wife and three sons. He had been ill for three weeks. He was a Past High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons, and was connected with several other Masonic orders.

Post Office at Perth Amboy Robbed.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 2.—The Post Office here was robbed last night. The safe was blown open and $1,700 worth of postage stamps and $400 in currency were taken. The safe was completely destroyed.

The thieves left behind the registered letters and $200 in currency. A piece of fuse and a small bottle of oil were the only clues. A Government Inspector will investigate the robbery.

MAHOGANY AND CEDAR AT AUCTION.

A Company Formed to Sell Cabinet Woods in the Log in Small Lots.

A departure in the handling of mahogany, cedar, and other cabinet woods brought into this port is being put into operation which will meet a long-felt want by the importers, as well as the smaller jobbers and dealers. It is a system of public auction sales in lots to suit the trade, thus establishing a market for the different kinds of cabinet woods in the log, according to the natural law of supply and demand.

This will afford an opportunity to dealers throughout the country to buy on equal terms, instead of being subject to one or two operators, whose interests are identical, as has been the case for many years past. The system of previous years has given New-York an unenviable fame among the shippers in Mexico and Cuba, from which countries nearly all the mahogany and cedar come.

A company with an authorized capital of $1,000,000 has been formed in this city by several bankers and capitalists, under the title of Mason & Co., Limited, which will absorb the established auction business of J. S. Mason & Co. This company will follow as far as practicable the system now in use in London, which has given such general satisfaction to importers as well as dealers, and has prevented any trusts or combinations getting control of the market.

It is proposed by Mason & Co., Limited, to divide up the cargoes of wood received for sale into small lots, duly catalogued, with full particulars, and offer them at public auction at regular intervals, which will be duly announced to the trade throughout the country.

The company will attend to the shipping of the woods sold, if desired. It will also guarantee the sales and afford such other financial facilities to both buyers and sellers as the business demands.

About twenty-five years ago a similar system was in operation in New-York, and, though the business at that time was small in comparison to what it is to-day, by degrees deals were made so that the bidding was left to a few persons for appearance sake, and, in consequence, sales were often made at ruinously low figures. The result of this was to throw discredit on auction sales and lead to private sales instead, which afforded those who bought entire cargoes a great advantage. They finally became the controllers of the market, and the small dealers had to buy from them. This system kept on with a large increase in business until it finally culminated about fifteen months ago in the formation of a combination or trust, which established a storage yard at Greenpoint, L. I., and combined the storage, inspection, log, and sawmill business, the manufactured lumber being sold all over the country, to the evident disadvantage of the small dealers.

As an offset to the so-called trust, a company was formed in New-York for the purchase and sale of cabinet woods to the trade. This company has succeeded in handling a large quantity of woods and selling the same in lots as desired. Consequently, the gentlemen who have formed Mason & Co., Limited, consider the present time a favorable one for establishing a system that will commend itself both to the trade in general and the importers, and increase the imports by inspiring confidence.

The incorporators are William F. Buckley, President of the New-York Balance Dock Company; Waldron N. Williams of the firm of J. S. Mason & Co.; Robert M. Gallaway, President of the Merchants' National Bank; Charles B. Fearing, Treasurer of the Export Lumber Company; R. B. Constantine of the firm of Constantine & Co.; John E. Hoffmire of the firm of J. E. Hoffmire & Sons, shipbuilders; W. R. Gardner of the firm of Joseph Gardner & Sons, Liverpool; Benjamin J. Downer and Andrew H. White, attorneys. Messrs. Gardner have had many years' experience with buyers at auctions in England.

The officers of the company are: President—W. F. Buckley; Vice President—R. B. Constantine; Treasurer—Waldron Williams; Secretary—Benjamin J. Downer.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE Y. W. C. A.

Many Committees Appointed and Officers Placed in Nomination.

The second session of the convention of the Young Women's Christian Association of New York State was held in Dr. Harsha's Reformed Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, yesterday, Mrs. R. F. Morse presiding.

The following committees were appointed: Credentials—Misses J. E. Wardwell and Clite of New-York; Business—Miss A. M. Stevens of Newburg, Miss Belle Van Olinda of Cohoes, Miss Belle English of Fredona; State Reports—Miss May Lockwood of Binghamton, Miss Pelton of Poughkeepsie, and Miss Landon of Schenectady; Publication—Miss M. A. Robinson of Cornell University, Miss Hitchcock of Newburg, and Miss Kellogg of Syracuse; Resolutions—Miss Dora Townsend of Newburg; Misses Churchill and Allen of Syracuse, and Miss Wishard of Canandaigua.

The Committee on Appointments nominated the following board of officers for the year: President—Mrs. R. F. Morse of New-York; First Vice President—Miss Avery of Poughkeepsie; Second Vice President—Mrs. Joseph Cook of Boston; Secretaries—Miss Emma A. Silber of New-York and Miss Gertrude Seymore of Boston; Press Secretary—Miss Laura Stone of Syracuse.

BROOKLYN TO HAVE A NEW THEATRE.

Senator Reynolds and a Syndicate to Build on the Abbey Site.

Senator William H. Reynolds of Brooklyn and a syndicate of Brooklyn business men are to build a large theatre on the old Abbey site, in Fulton Street, opposite Hanover Place, Brooklyn. Senator Reynolds has traded for this property his holdings at Fulton and Washington Streets. Besides the Abbey property, Mr. Reynolds has secured an adjoining plot 25 by 100 feet in De Kalb Avenue.

Senator Reynolds says the new theatre will be one of the largest in the country, and that it will compare favorably with the Metropolitan Opera House. It will be 85 by 150 feet and on the De Kalb Avenue side. An office building 45 by 125 is to be built in Fulton Street.

A well-known theatrical manager, Mr. Reynolds says, will rent the theatre.

Favors More Money for the Insane.

The State Commission in Lunacy continued its inquiry yesterday into the management of the institutions under the care of the Department of Charities and Correction. Tax Commissioner Barker was the only witness.

Mr. Barker, who is a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, said that the Department of Charities and Correction is not usually granted as much money as it asks for. He is in favor of more liberal appropriations for charities, especially for the care of the insane.

"We have fixed the sum in the provisional estimates," he said, "the same as last year, so as just to hold it there for the present. Of course, it will be different in the final estimate, and I shall advocate as liberal a sum as can be secured. There is no disposition upon the part of the City of New-York to deal otherwise than liberally in its charities."

Mr. Barker thought that at least $3.50 per capita per week should be appropriated for the care of the insane. The present rate is about $2.50 a week.

The commission will meet again next Thursday. The Mayor and other members of the Board of Estimate will be called before the inquiry is closed.

Objects to Certain Transfers.

The New-Britain National Bank of New-Britain, Conn., has instituted an action in the Supreme Court, as one of the creditors of the defunct A. B. Cleveland Company, which became insolvent in 1889, for the purpose of setting aside the transfers of certain property to Conrad N. Jordan, who was appointed as trustee to take charge of the property in the interest of the creditors.

A motion was made before Justice Barrett yesterday for the appointment of a Commissioner at New-Britain to take the testimony of the bank's officers. Decision was reserved.

Canal Improvement and Commerce.

President Alfred Romer has sent a circular appeal to his fellow-members of the Produce Exchange, urging them to support the constitutional amendment in relation to the State canals. He says the amendment insures the maintenance of the canals as a means of holding commercial supremacy for this city.

DIVVER'S POLITICAL CESSPOOL

IT OFFERS MORE CANDIDATES FOR PRISON HONORS.

City and Good Government Clubs Secure the Indictment of "Los" Curtis for Instigating Registration Frauds—Open Boasting by the Police Justice's Tammany Lieutenant in the Second Assembly District—Much False Registration There and Elsewhere.

The Second Assembly District, which is Divver's own, has more candidates for honors in Sing Sing Prison this year.

Divver and his friends are unterrified. The trip which the Police Justice took to California during that annoying period last year when his friends were being sent to Sing Sing evidently braced his nerves. He does not despair, and is willing that others should join the throng behind the bars rather than that his particularly corrupt system of politics should perish wholly from the district.

The law reached into the Second Assembly District a year ago and drew out several persons who had been unknown to fame. Their names are now written on those never-dying scrolls which include the records of the Grand Jury and the prison registers. Here is the list, with the action taken under the indictments:

F. Lally, illegal electioneering; pleaded guilty, fined $250.

Joseph F. Humphrey, false canvass; bond of $2,500 forfeited; indictment dismissed later.

Thomas Harrold, neglect of duty; indictment dismissed.

Charles Michael, neglect of duty; indictment dismissed.

Dennis J. Buckley, receiving illegal vote; penitentiary, one year, and fined $500.

Joseph Anderson, neglect of duty; pleaded guilty, fined $250.

Fargal J. Gallagher, neglect of duty; pleaded guilty, sentence suspended.

Francis F. Lynch, neglect of duty; indictmen; dismissed.

Edward Kaffenberg, neglect of duty; indictment dismissed.

James J. Dooley, false canvass; Sing Sing, five years.

Michael S. Fay, false canvass; Sing Sing, five years.

Edward O'Donnell, false canvass; bond of $2,500 forfeited.

Meyer Marks, false canvass; bond of $2,500 forfeited; indictment dismissed May 28.

James Collins, false canvass; bond of $2,500 forfeited; indictment dismissed May 28.

Martin J. Meegan, neglect of duty; indictment dismissed.

John J. Murray, neglect of duty; indictment dismissed.

Patrick J. Maroney, neglect of duty; pleaded guilty, fined $500.

William J. Giles, neglect of duty; pleaded guilty, fined $500.

Philip Hargreaves, neglect of duty; pleaded guilty, fined $500.

Patrick Callahan, illegal registration; Tombs, thirty days.

Frank Allen, illegal registration; Tombs, thirty days.

Patrick Daugherty, illegal registration; Tombs, thirty days.

Michael Cady, illegal registration; penitentiary, thirty days.

Louis Weeth, illegal registration; indictment dismissed.

And there are others. The Good Government Clubs and the City Club have been paying some attention to them, and they have one or two promising cases.

"Los" Curtis, who has been one of Divver's valuable assistants in securing a heavy Tammany vote in the Second Assembly District, has boasted openly this year that the names which he paid to have fraudulently placed on the registry lists would be voted upon on election day.

Attorneys Howard F. Okie and J. N. Pryor, representing the City and Good Government Clubs, have been active in their work to protect the ballot from fraud, and Curtis's arrest and indictment upon charges of instigating fraudulent registration are the first important results of their careful attention.

Curtis has been notorious for years in the Second Assembly District as past master in the art of "working" the lodging-house vote in all its phases.

It was supposed that after the many convictions for election frauds last Fall, "Los" Curtis and his friends would have exercised some care to keep out of the clutches of the law. This was found, however, that they were operating with their customary boldness, and that they were securing many fraudulent registrations at a regular market rate of 25 cents each. Because of Curtis's open defiance of the law, he was selected as a warning to the many offenders of a like character known to the City Club.

"Curtis is a notorious associate of criminals of all kinds, and has for years been particularly active in planning and executing frauds in registration and at elections. He is a typical example of the lowest and most vicious class of workers in politics. By his open bribery of men to register falsely he showed that he did not understand the vigilance with which such crimes were to be watched this year.

Further indictments may be looked for, but it is believed that the criminal classes well understand that any attempt to violate the franchise at the coming election will be attended with greater danger than ever before.

The officers of the City Club say they have in their possession about 100 cases of false registration in the First and Second Assembly Districts.

Mr. Okie appeared before Justice Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and obtained an order requiring the Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-fourth Election District of the First Assembly District to show cause Monday why the names of thirteen persons on the registry list should not be taken off the list, upon the ground that they are not residents of the district, and, therefore, not entitled to vote.

Among the persons complained of are John Jones, John McDermott, John Meyer, John Lyne, and John Johnson, all of whom registered as being residents of 504 Canal Street. This place is a hotel, and Bertha Pincus, the proprietor, has made an affidavit that no such persons reside there. Another is Peter Mead, who is alleged to be an ex-convict, and whose real name is Fagan. He is registered from 96 Watts Street. Others are John McKee, Samuel W. Jones, John McGuire, John J. Gallagher, George Wilson, and John Wilson, also registered from the same place, which is a small hotel. Another is John Ryan, who is registered from 94 Watts Street.

DIVVER RIVALS "CHARLEY" ROSS.

The Battered Justice Failed to Appear in Morrisania Court Thursday.

Since the days of "Charley" Ross there has been nothing so mysterious as the complete disappearance of Justice Patrick Divver from the social and political life of the metropolis.

It had been semi-officially announced that the honorable Justice would come to the surface Thursday, that he would reassume his magisterial functions in the Morrisania Police Court, and labor as in the past under the dignity and responsibility of the ermine. But, like all the other announcements regarding this most eminent jurist, the semi-official announcement proved false and misleading.

At Divver's house, 7 Madison Street, his son said that his father was not in, and added that the Justice would not sit this week.

"Is he in town?" the reporter asked.

"Oh, yes; he's in town. I know nothing about his reasons for not going on the bench, nor of his plans for the future."

At the City Hall it was stated that nothing had yet been seen of any resignation. Altogether, it is a most interesting state of affairs, especially in view of the letter of indorsement written by Recorder Smyth at the time of Divver's appointment, which ran:

I have known Mr. Divver personally for many years, and believe him to be in every way well qualified to discharge the duties of the office to which he desires to be appointed. My long experience as a Judge of the Court of General Sessions of this city convinces me of the propriety of placing men in the office of Police Justice of integrity, good common sense, and who are familiar with the peculiar population of which the city is made up.

December, 1890. FREDERICK SMYTH.

All of Divver's personal friends profess to know nothing about his movements.

LONG ISLAND CITY FRAUDS.

Evidence Given to the Grand Jury—City Officials Said to be Implicated.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 2.—There have been many rumors since the last day of registration in this city that a large number of illegal voters had succeeded in having their names placed on the registration books. Two detectives have been at work in the city for over a week, and the result of their labors was put before the Queens County Grand Jury in special session to-day.

Many Italians are employed on the big sewers, and it is known that a majority of these men were naturalized and afterward registered. It is intimated that the Grand Jury will look into the conduct of certain city officials who showed an active interest in making citizens out of the Italians. It is claimed that some of them have opened a school of instruction and that it is under the direction of an Italian recently appointed to the police force, who, it is asserted, has leave of absence with pay in order that he may make certain that his fellow-countrymen will know which ballot to vote.

It was reported to-night that the Grand Jury had found a large batch of indictments. District Attorney Daniel Noble declined to either affirm or deny the rumor. The report, however, came from a very reliable source.

A DETECTIVE TOOK HORSPIAN'S PLACE.

But He Was Unable to Catch the Principal in the Green-Goods Game.

Moses Horspian of Worcester, Mass., received a green-goods communication from James Carlow of 87 West Street a few days ago, to which he replied, and, upon receiving other communications, sent the letters to Inspector McLaughlin, who wrote to him to continue the correspondence until arrangements should be made to have a meeting in this city.

The Inspector received a telegram Thursday from Horspian telling him that a meeting had been arranged for at 8 A. M., and he detailed Detective Martin Robinson to impersonate Horspian. The detective took a grip, and went to the North River Hotel, at 87 West Street, registered as "Moses Horspian, Worcester, Mass.," and was assigned to Room 13. About three-quarters of an hour later, a man came to his door and asked the detective his name. He answered, "Moses Horspian," whereupon the man produced two telegrams. One read:

Hack 514. To Moses Horspian, 11 Pond Street, Worcester, Mass.:

Please come with the bearer, who will conduct you safely to me. In haste, JAMES CARLOW.

The other was Horspian's own telegram to Carlow, answering: "

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

STOCKS HIGHER, BUT BUSINESS STILL DULL.

The Foreign Markets and the Czar's Death—The Firm Tone in London Induces Covering of Local Short Contracts—No Gold to be Shipped This Week—Liquidation in Reading—An Improvement in Pacific Mail—The Industrials Unusually Quiet.

Considerable interest was manifested yesterday as to the effect on the London market of the death of the Czar of Russia, that event having occurred when the London Exchange was closed, in observance of a bank holiday. It was soon apparent that the death of the Czar had been more than discounted, so far as values were concerned, and reports, not only from London, but from other European centres, showed an entire absence of financial disturbance. London bought a few hundred shares of stock in this market, but its actual operations were of much less moment than the absence of a disposition toward alarm.

The opening here was strong, the firm tone of the London market and the absence of engagements of gold for export by to-day's steamers being incentives to liberal covering by bear operators. There was also a disposition to cover short contracts, in view of the coming elections, traders being unwilling to have important ventures outstanding over the event.

The coal stocks were considerably less active, transactions having fallen to about the normal volume of dull times. Jersey Central was not strong, a fact commented on as indicating that the recovery in the stock had about run its course. It closed ¾ lower. Delaware and Hudson moved up a point, and Lackawanna closed unchanged.

The principal business in Reading was selling by Philadelphia houses of stock purchased on Thursday on disappointment over the small amount of securities deposited under the Earle plan. In all, about $3,000,000 generals have been deposited, the amount controlled by the committee. Of 59,000 shares of stock turned in, 45,000 belong to one of the managers of the company. Pacific Mail was strong on good trading, the advance of 1½ points being due to reports of improving business and prospects. The Grangers were only moderately active. Northwestern led the group, owing to free covering by a bear operator. Its final price was 1¼ points better than Thursday's close. The others scored fractional gains.

The industrials were unusually quiet, Sugar on a very moderate business, for it closed ½ lower. The decision of the General Appraiser in reference to German sugar was regarded as adverse to the trust, although it was recognized that it would prevent the importation of refined sugar. There was no feature in the other industrials. At the close, the market was dull and rather heavy.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was offered freely, but the demand was light. Rates were 1 per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 2½@3 per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was in fair demand. Rates were 2¼@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3¾ per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills 9-16@⅝ per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $107,505,534 and balances $8,612,530. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $898,191.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and slightly easier. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86¾@$4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.87¾@$4.88 for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10 discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Boston—5c discount. Chicago—25c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were 63¾ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 63¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 51c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 29 3-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,287,882, and the exports for the same period $86,562,504. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,274,622.

SHIPMENTS OF ANTHRACITE.

The Bureau of Anthracite Coal Statistics reports shipments of anthracite coal for the week ending Oct. 27, compared with the corresponding period of last year:

Regions.	1894.	Changes. Decrease.
Wyoming	517,642	27,978
Lehigh	166,300	5,816
Schuylkill	322,265	214
Total tonnage	1,006,107	34,008
Total, year to date	38,173,370	2,181,570

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & T. H. 6%	Denver & R. G. pf..1¼
Chi. & Northwest...1⅛	N. Y., N. H. & H...8¾
C., C., C. & St. L...1⅝	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf..2
Col. & Hock. Coal...¾	Pacific Mail.....1½
Delaware & Hudson.1	U. S. Rubber.....¾

DECLINED.

New-Jersey Central.....¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was fairly active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

L. & W. B. con. as...1	Sav. & West. 1st....2
Kansas & Texas 2d..1⅜	Union Pac. 1st, '97..1
Northwest. gold, c...1¼	Wabash 1st, D. & C.1

DECLINED.

Brooklyn Elev. 1st...3½ Union Elevated 1st...1½
Illinois Cent. 4s, 1953.1

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r...	98		Cur. 6s, '97..107		
4s r.....115¼	116		Cur. 6s, '98.110		
4s, c.....115¾	116¼		Cur. 6s, '99..113		
5s, r.....119	119¾		Cher. 4s, '95.103½		
5s, c.....119	119¾		Cher. 4s, '97.104½		
Cur. 6s, '95.101			Cher. 4s, '98.105¾		
Cur. 6s, '96.104			Cher. 4s, '99.106¼		

In State securities, $1,000 Alabama, Class A, sold at 102¾.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Wheat More Active, Higher—Corn Quiet, Firm—Cotton Steady.

Wheat was influenced by firmer cables, higher West, decreasing receipts, and foreign buying, with the close firm at ⅝c advance, and trading more active.

Corn was quiet, and ⅛@⅜c higher, following wheat and the West.

Cotton closed steady at 1@3 points advance, with a fair local trade.

Coffee was less active, and 5@10 points lower on local realizing.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	145	145	145	145	143	147	5
Alton & Terre Haute	34½	39¾	34½	38¾	36	38	925
American Cotton Oil	26¼	26¾	26	26¼	26	26¼	880
American Cotton Oil pf	72½	72¾	72¼	72¼	72¼	73½	...
American Express	110	110	110	110	110	112	316
*American Sugar Refining	86¼	86¾	85¾	86¼	86¼	86¾	...
*American Sugar Refining pf	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	92½	93	22,806
American Tobacco	95¾	98¾	95¾	98¼	98¼	99¼	220
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5½	200
Baltimore & Ohio	67½	67½	66¾	67½	67	67½	720
*Bay State Gas	24¾	25½	24½	25¾	25	25	1,200
Canada Southern	50¼	50¾	50	50	49¾	50¼	201
Central Pacific	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¾	15¼	200
Chicago Gas	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	19	100
Chicago & Northwestern	74½	74¾	74¼	74½	74½	74⅝	4,700
Chicago & Northwestern pf	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼	101¼	101⅝	16,215
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	143	143	143	143	143	145	50
C., C., C. & St. Louis	72¾	73½	72¾	72¾	72¾	73	8,307
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	36¾	37⅞	36¾	37⅛	36½	37⅛	400
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¾	60¾	60⅞	12,270
Columbus & Hocking Coal	6	6	6	6	6	6½	3,910
Consolidated Gas Co	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¾	119	120	100
Delaware & Hudson	125	125½	124½	125	124¾	125¼	1,769
Del., Lackawanna & Western	159½	159¾	158½	159	159	160	1,784
Denver & Rio Grande	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	10⅝	11¼	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	33⅝	33¾	613
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10¼	10¼	10	10	10	10⅛	2,100
E. T., V. & G. cts., all pd	11	11	11	11	10¾	11¼	200
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	100¾	101⅝	1,450
General Electric	35½	35½	35¼	35¾	35½	35½	110
Illinois Central	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	100¾	102	22
Laclede Gas	90¾	90¾	89½	89½	89¾	90¼	1,830
Laclede Gas pf	19½	20	19½	20	19¾	20½	200
Lake Erie & Western	75	75	75	75	75	76	110
Lake Shore	16	16¼	16	16¼	16¼	17	300
Louisville & Nashville	132½	132¾	132¼	132¾	132½	133	77
Louis., New-Alb. & Chi. pf	53½	53⅞	53½	53⅝	53⅝	54	1,125
Manhattan Consolidated	21½	21½	21½	21½	21¼	22	175
Missouri Pacific	108	108½	107¼	107¾	107¾	107⅞	3,527
Missouri, Kansas & Tex. pf	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27½	27½	28	800
Morris & Essex	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	100
*National Lead Co	160	160	160	160	160	...	25
New-Jersey Central	39¼	39¾	39½	39¾	39¾	40¼	300
New-York Central	95½	95¾	94	94¾	94½	94¾	4,484
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	99½	99½	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¾	80
New-York & New-Haven	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	31	31⅝	600
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	190	190	190	190	190	192	100
N. Y., Sus. & Western	28	28	28	28	27½	29	100
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	15	15½	100
Norfolk & Western pf	43	44	43	44	44	44¼	950
Northern Pacific pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	21¾	22½	100
Ontario Mining	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17	100
Ontario & Western	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	...	400
Pacific Mail	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	275
Peoria & Eastern	22	22	20	21	21¼	21⅝	5,925
Philadelphia & Reading	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	28	100
Pittsburg & Western pf	18½	18½	17⅞	18	18	18⅛	7,700
Rich. & West P., 5th in. pd	20	20¼	20	20	20	20½	300
Rich. & West P., pf., t. r	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¾	1,400
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¼	22½	135
St. Louis Southwestern	115½	115½	115½	115½	115	117	5
St. Louis Southwestern pf	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	200
St. Paul & Omaha	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾	25
Southern Pacific	34½	34½	33¾	33¾	33¾	34	400
*South. Rail., when issued	18¼	18¾	17⅝	18¼	18	18⅛	517
*South. Rail. pf., when issued	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12¾	1,300
Tennessee Coal & Iron	40½	40½	40	40½	40½	40¾	1,940
Texas Pacific	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	16	16¼	200
Tol., Ann Arbor & N. Mich	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9¼	10	620
United States Cordage	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	5¼	5
United States Rubber	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½	13¾	1,200
Wabash	40¾	41¼	40¾	41¼	41	41⅞	200
Wabash pf	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	100
Western Union Telegraph	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	570
Wheeling & Lake Erie	40⅝	40⅝	40	40	39½	43½	2,913
Total sales							245
*Unlisted.							123,717

Bonds.

Alb & Sus Con 7s 3,000	128½	Chi G L & C Co 1st 5,000	90
Atch, Top & S F 4s 5,000	66⅝	5,000	89⅞
5,000	66¾	C, C, Chi & St Louis St L Div 4s 1,000	90
5,000	67	Colorado Midland 1st 4,000	74½
10,000	66¾	5,000	75
5,000	66⅞	Colorado Midland 4s 5,000	23
18,000	66¾	5,000	24
19,000	67	Col, H V & Tol 5s 8,000	80
5,000	67	Den & Rio Grande 4s 5,000s30F	80¾
3,000	67¼	1,000	80¾
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 30,000	20	Den & Rio G Imp 5s 5,000	70¾
2,000	20¼	5,000	77
Atlan & Pac Inc 2,000	3¼	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 1,000	103½
7,000	3	6,000	103¾
Brooklyn Elev 1st 1,000	83	E T, V & G Equip 5s D, M & Co Certs 10,000	87
2,000	84½	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 10,000	107
10,000	85	5,000	107¼
Can South 1st Gtd 7,000	111	2,000	107¾
Canada Southern 2d 2,000	105	Ft Worth & D C 1st 1,000	71
Cent of N J G M 5s 5,000	115	Grand R, C & C 1st 10,000	91½
Registered 1,000	114	Ill Cent 4s, 1951 30,000s20F	108
10,000	113¼	Ill Cent 4s, 1953 25,000	98
30,000	113	Iowa Central 1st 5s 6,000	90
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 4,000	104½	Kanawha & Mich 4s 27,000	76
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 3,000	75¾	Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Div Assented 4,000	106¼
2,000	75¾	Kan Pac 6s, 1896 20,000	105⅜
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 10,000	107	Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000	87¾
Ches, O, R & A Div 1st Consol 4s 10,000	96	Lehigh & W-B Con Assented 1,000	109
Ches, O, & S W 6s Coupon Off 1,000	108	Louis & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 5,000	77
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 7,000	123	Pens & At 1st 1,000s20F	98
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 12,000	87½	L, N A & Chi Cons 10,000	94
5,000	87¼	Manhattan Ry Con 4s 1,000	97½
10,000	87¾	Mex Int 1st 4s 10,000	70¾
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s 21,000	102	Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac 6s 3,000	119¼
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 15,000	102⅞	Wis & Minn Div 2,000	109¼
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 2,000	99¼	M & St P 7s, Gold 1,000	127
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 2,000	40½	Minn & St L 1st 7s Pacific Ext 108,000s20F	116½
18,000	40¼	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 5,000	81¾
3,000	40⅝	M, K & T of Texas 5s 9,000	78
8,000	40½	Mo, Kan & East 1st 10,000	80
Chi & Northwestern 30-Year Deb 5s 13,000	106½	1,000	80¼
10,000	106¾		
Chi & N W S F 6s Registered 10,000	116		
Coupon Gold 7s 4,000	123½		
1,000	124		
Registered Gold 7s 7,000	122½		
2,000	123		
11,000	123¼		
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 11,000	103		
C, St P, M & O Cons 1,000	129½		
Total sales			

Mob & Ohio G M 4s 3,000	64	Rio Grande West 1st 1,000	67½
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 12,000	44	St L & San Fran 2d Class B 16,000	112
3,000	43⅞	Class C 24,000	112
3,000s20F	44	St L & S Fr G M 6s 2,000s30F	82¾
4,000	43¾	St Louis S W 1st 1,000	57½
10,000	44¼	3,000	57¼
Mor & Es Con Gtd 3,000	143½	St Louis S W 2d Inc 5,000	18
Nash, C & St L 1st 3,000	133	San An & Ar Pass 4s 1,000	55
N Linseed Oil Co 6s 3,000	93½	Savannah & West 1st 2,000	51
8,000	93¾	2,000	51½
2,000	93½	5,000	52
N Y, Chi & St L 4s Registered 5,000	101⅝	10,000	52¼
N Y & Har 1st Coup 2,000	133	7,000	53
N Y, Lack & W 1st 2,000	134½	So Pac of N Mex 1st 10,000	102⅝
N Y & Nor 1st 5s 5,000	116½	Texas & Pac 1st 5s 5,000	86¾
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 5,000	87⅜	4,000	86⅝
N Y, Sus & West 1st Refunding 5s 1,000	109	5,000	87
Nor Pac 3d Coup 9,000	59½	5,000	82
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 6,000	90½	7,000	82¼
5,000	91	15,000	82½
Ohio & Mississippi 2d 5,000	118¾	Union Pac 1st, 1896 4,000	105⅝
Ohio Southern 1st 5,000	118½	7,000	105⅞
Oregon Improve 1st 5,000	103½	10,000s20F	106
Ore Imp Con 5s 5,000	56	4,000	106
Ore S L & U N Con 5,000	42¾	1,000	106¼
5,000	42½	Union Pac 1st, 1897 2,000	106½
Pac of Mo 2d Ext 1,000	108	28,000	106¾
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s 10,000s20F	111	12,000	107
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st Evansville Div 2,000	94	18,000	107¼
Peoria & Eastern 1st 7,000	76	Union Pac 1st, 1898 5,000	107½
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 1,000	31⅜	20,000	107¾
3,000	31½	1,000	108
5,000	31⅝	15,000	107⅞
3d Pref Inc 24,000	17½	1,000	108
Phil & Read G M 4s 10,000	79¼	Virginia Midland G M 1,000	95
11,000	79¾	Wabash 1st 5s 6,000	104
9,000	79¼	2,000	103⅞
5,000	79	1,000	104
3,000	78⅞	Det & Chi Ext 6,000	99
2,000	78¾	West Shore Gtd 4s 5,000	106
2,000	78⅝	Registered 15,000	105
Pitts & West 1st 1,000	82⅜	5,000	105¼
5,000	82¾	W & Penn 2d Trust Receipts 1,000	24½
5,000	82½	Wn Un Col Trust 5s 4,000	107½
Rich & W Pt Term Collat Trust 5s 10,000	81⅝	Wheeling & L E 1st Wheeling Div 2,000	96
Trust Co Certs 2,000	82¼	Wiscon Cent Co Inc 6,000	8½
Rooh & Pitts 1st 1,000	123½		
Total sales			$1,409,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus...165	175	D.M.& Ft.D. 6	7	Mex. Cent... 6½	7
A. & T.H.pf.185	...	*D., S. S. & A. pf.... 7	10½	M. & St. L. pf., all as. pd 40	42
Am. Coal.... 80	...	E., T., V. & G. 1st pf., cts. all pd. 17¾	20	Minn. Iron.... 50	53
Am. Coal.... 90	...	E. T., V. & G. 2d pf., cts. all pd. 12½	13½	Mo., K. & T. 13⅜	13⅝
A. Dist. Tel. 30	50	Erie T. & T. 53	...	Mob. & Ohio. 19	20
Am. T. & C. 89	91	Ev. & T. H. 35	...	N. C. & St. L. 96	98
Am. Tob. pf.105½	110	Flint & P. M. 5½	14	*N. Lead pf. 87	88
At. & Pac.... 1¼	1¼	F. & P. M. pf. 45	50	Nat. Lin.Oil. 20½	21
B. & O. S.W. pf., new.. 5	9	G.B. & W. 8½	4	Nat. Starch. .7	10
B. & S. I. pf.130	...	G. B. & W. pf., t. r.. 8	10	N. S. 1st pf. 44	50
Bos. A.L. pf.100¼	...	Homestake.. 17	...	N. S. 2d pf. 25	35
B., R. & P. ..	30	Iowa Cent... 7¾	...	New Cent. C. 7	9
B.,R.& P. pf. 60	80	Iowa C. pf.. 26	26½	N. Y., C. & St. L.... 13	14⅜
B.,C.R. & N. 49	60	Kan. & Mich. 10	15	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. 68	68½
Can. Pacific. 61	62	K. & D. M.. 5	...	N. Y., L. E. & W.... 13⅜	13⅝
C. C. & A. 85	...	K. & D.M.pf. 13	16	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf. 28	29
Col. F. & I.. 22	24	L.E. & W.pf. 68	70	Norfolk So.... 64	...
C.,H.V. & T. 17½	19	Long Island. 86	89	Nor. & W.... 7⅝	8¼
C. P. V. & T. pf.... 64	...	*L. I. Trac.. 12	12½	North. Am.... 4	4¼
Com. Cable..141⅝	143	L., N. A. & C. 7	8	Nor. Pacific. 4¼	4½
Con. Coal.... 31	32½	L., St. L. & T. 1⅜	...	N. W. Tel..104	...
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.... 31	...	M. C. R. pf..106	...	Ohio South.. 16	18
*D., S. S. & A. 3½	4¼	Man. Beach.. 2	6	Oregon Imp.. 15¼	14
*Unlisted.		Md. Coal pf. 45	60	O. R. & N. 21	25
		M. & St. L. cts. all pd. 27	29	Ore. S. L. & U. N.... 6	8
				Penn. Coal...275	...

	Bid.	Asked.
P., C., C. & St. L....	15¼	15½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	42	43½
P. F. W. & C.156	...	...
Proc. & G...139	...	...
P. & G. pf.136	...	...
P. C. Pr. Co.157	160	...
Quicksilver.... 1	2½	...
Quicksil. pf.... 8	15	...
Rens. & Sar.181	...	...
St. L. & So.... 96	...	...
St. L. & G. I. ..	5	...
St. P. & D.. 21¼	26	...
St.P. & D.pf. 83	95	...
St.P. & O.pf.107	110	...
St. P., M. & M.... 108	110	...
Sil. bull. cts. 63¾	63⅞	...
T. P. L. Tr.. 8	10	...
Tol. & O. C. 46	50	...
T. & O. C. pf. 73	81	...
U. S. G. pf.... 22	25¼	...
U. S. G. scts. ..	26¾	...
Union Pac... 11¼	11⅝	...
U. P., D. & G. 4	4½	...
U. S. Ex.... 43	47	...
U. S. R. pf.. 95	95½	...
*U.S. Leath.. 6¼	9¾	...
*U. S. L. pf. 59¾	60	...
Wells-F. Ex.105	115	...
W. & L. E.. 10¾	12¾	...
Wis. Cent.... 3½	4	...

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am Sug Refs...	86⅝	86⅝	85¾	86½	20,800
Am Sug Refs, pf	92	92	92	92	10
Atch, Top & S F..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	20
Chicago Gas	74⅜	74⅜	74¼	74⅜	3,670
Ch, R I & Pac...	60½	61	60½	61	1,970
Ch, Bur & Q...	72½	72	72½	72½	4,350
Central of N J...	95¾	95¾	93¾	94¼	1,820
Chic & Northwest.	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101	2,020
Consol Gas.....	120	120	120	120	100
Dist & C F.....	10¾	10¾	10	10	60
Del, Lack & W...	158½	159¼	158¼	158¾	20
Gen Elec.....	35½	35½	35¼	35½	500
Total sales.....					45,020

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Louis & Nash...	58½	58⅝	58¼	58⅝	560
Louis, N A & C...	21	21	21	21	100
Manhattan.....	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼	80
Mo, Kan & Tex..	14¼	14¾	13⅝	13⅝	1,769
N Y & N E.....	31½	31¾	31½	31½	200
Nat Lead.....	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝	70
Nor Pac.....	4	4	4	4	100
Pacific Mail.....	20	22	19⅝	21¼	470
Phil & Reading...	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	2,140
Rich & W Pt.....	17¼	17¾	17¼	17⅝	40
Southern Railway.	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	100
Western Union..	87	87⅜	86⅝	87¼	1,880

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At, Top & S F 4s.	86¼	86⅜	86¼	86¼	$5,000
A, T & S F 2d A.	20	20	20	20	10,000
Ch, B & Q, Neb Ex	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	3,000
E T Va & Ga con.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	1,000
Hock Valley 5s...	89	89	89	89	3,000
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	44	44	44	44	2,000
Total sales.....					44,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
P & R dg gen'l.	79¼	79¼	78¾	78¾	4,000
P & R dg 2d pf inc	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	7,000
P & R 1st pf inc.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	3,000
R I 5s, ded.....	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	3,000
Tex Pac 2d.....	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	2,000
Total sales.....					44,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con Cal & Va....	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	100
Hale & Norcross.	.85	.85	.85	.85	200
Lacrosse.....	.07	.07	.07	.07	500
Ophir.....	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	100
Total sales.....					900

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Potosi.....	.79	.79	.70	.70	100
Savage.....	.50	.50	.50	.50	100
Yellow Jacket...	.75	.75	.75	.75	200
Total sales.....					400

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
December option.....	58¼	58⅝	58	58⅝	454,000

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were, with one or two exceptions, strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ⅛ to 82⅝; Reading, ⅝ to 8¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝ to 54⅛; Union Pacific, ¼ to 11⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼ to 17; Atchison, ⅛ to 5⅝; Erie, ⅛ to 13⅝; Wabash preferred, ⅛ to 14¼, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛ to 13⅝. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1⅛ to 82⅝; Lake Shore, ⅛ to 168¼, and St. Paul, ⅛ to 69⅝. Ontario and Western sold at 11 7-16, a decline of ⅛. Bullion exported rose to £61 10-16 for both money and the account.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 5 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note.....	47	50
American Grocery 1st pf.....	...	45
American Surety Company.....	212	214
American Typefounders'.....	4	5
American Typefoundners' pf.....	30	35
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Raiford).	185	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894.....	106½	...
Atlantic Trust.....	200	220
Barney Dumpling Boat Company.....	5	10
Barney & Smith preferred stock.....	93	95½
Barney & Smith Car common.....	19	23½
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central.....	93½	...
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee.....	116	118
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	151	...
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st.....	108	...
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.....	108	...
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	108	...
‡Broadway Surface 2d.....	106	...
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	133	...
Brooklyn Elevated.....	162¼	164¼
Brooklyn Elevated (Seaside ext. 5s)..	62½	67
Brooklyn Gas Company.....	110	113
Brooklyn Traction.....	13¾	14¼
Brooklyn Traction pf.....	64	...
‡Buffalo & N. Air Line pf.....	102	...
Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	99	101
Celluloid Company stock.....	59	60
Central & South American Telegraph.	103	105½
Central Park, North & East River....	168	...
Central N. J. Land & Improvement...	50	...

FINANCIAL—Continued from Page 10.

Reorganization
OF THE
Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE
Tol., A. A. & Grand Trunk R'y Co.
Tol., A. A. & North Michigan R'y Co.
Tol., A. A. & Mt. Pleasant R'y Co.
Tol., A. A. & Cadillac R'y Co.
Tol., A. A. & Lake Michigan R'y Co.
Frankfort & South Eastern R'y Co.

ALSO

Holders of the CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS and STOCKHOLDERS OF THE TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR AND NORTH MICHIGAN RAILWAY CO., are advised that the undersigned committee have formulated a plan for the reorganization of the said Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Co., and that said plan, together with Bondholders' agreement, is now filed with the

METROPOLITAN TRUST CO., 37 Wall St., and the CENTRAL TRUST CO., 54 Wall St., New-York City.

The plan and agreement can be obtained by applying to either of said Trust Companies or to the Secretary of this committee. Copies will be mailed to all bondholders whose addresses are on file with the committees.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST CO.,
37 Wall St., New-York City, is the depositary for the
Tol., A. A. & Grand Trunk Bonds.
Tol., A. A. & North Michigan Bonds.

THE CENTRAL TRUST CO.,
54 Wall St., New-York City, is the depositary for the
Tol., A. A. & Mt. Pleasant Bonds.
Tol., A. A. & Cadillac Bonds.
Tol., A. A. & Lake Michigan Bonds.
Frankfort & South Eastern R'y Bonds,
and the
Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds
of the
Tol., A. A. & North Michigan R'y Co.

Bondholders are urged to deposit their Bonds under said agreement on or before December 1, 1894.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E. K. WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 96 Broadway, Secretary.

The Plan and Bondholders' agreement offered by the foregoing committee is approved by us, and we recommend and advise the deposit under its provisions of the first mortgage bonds of the Grand Trunk and North Michigan Divisions.

R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY K. McHARG,
JAS. H. OLIPHANT,
} Grand Trunk and North Michigan Bondholders' Committee.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. Michigan
REORGANIZATION.

TO SECURITY HOLDERS:

The undersigned announce that Messrs. J. B. Clews and E. C. Stedman have been elected members of the General Reorganization Committee, and that the plan of reorganization has been modified. Copies of the modified plan may be obtained at the depositories,

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 20 William St.
The Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William St.

Holders are requested to deposit their securities without delay with the above trust companies in exchange for their negotiable receipts.

GEO. W. MURRAY,
WM. H. MALE,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
JOS. RICHARDSON,
HENRY S. REDMOND,
} Committee.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON,
Counsel, 20 William St.
D. M. MONJO, Sec'y, 41 Wall St.

TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR & NORTH MICHIGAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Cadillac,
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Lake Michigan,
AND
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Mount Pleasant Railway Companies:

As the result of negotiations with the undersigned and other interested parties, and after careful examination made, the Reorganization Committee of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company, of which George W. Murray is Chairman, has decided to amend its plan and agreement of reorganization dated September 7, 1894, by increasing the proportion of new first mortgage bonds to be awarded to holders of first mortgage bonds of the abovementioned divisions.

The undersigned consider the plan of the above-mentioned committee, as thus amended, fair and just to holders of first mortgage bonds of the three divisions above named, and recommend its acceptance by them and an immediate deposit of their bonds.

Dated Oct. 29, 1894.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR & NORTH MICHIGAN RAILWAY CO.
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

The modified plan of the Reorganization Committee, of which George W. Murray is Chairman, has been carefully examined by this Committee. The rights of the stockholders are amply protected, and their interests well cared for under its provisions.

E. C. STEDMAN, Chairman;
S. H. THAYER,
C. C. ALLEN,
GEO. S. LANCON,
N. S. EASTON, Secretary,
Stockholders' Committee.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

NOTICE AND WARNING.

TAKE NOTICE that eight bonds, commonly known as ERIE FOURTH MORTGAGE BONDS, old issue, due Oct. 1, 1920, and numbered 4775, 4,776, 4,777, 4,778, 4,779, 1,805, 1,807 and 5,675, respectively, for $1,000 each, are the property of the NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, having been bought with its funds by its former counsel, WILLIAM R. FOSTER, and will be claimed in whose hands soever they may be found. The bonds are known to be in New-York, and all persons are cautioned against buying the same or loaning money thereon.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE,
By ALEXANDER MUNN, Chairman Gratuity Fund.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1894.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1894, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 676, 293, 173, 374, 1,089, 944, 423, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1895, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

STOCKS AND BONDS,

Listed on the Exchanges, or unlisted,
Bought and Sold.

WINTHROP POND,

10 Wall Street

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

St. Louis, Alton
AND
Terre Haute Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE AND TERMINAL
FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
DUE JUNE 1ST, 1914.

REDEEMABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE COMPANY ON ONE YEAR'S NOTICE AT 105 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Principal and Interest Payable in U. S. Gold Coin of Present Standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for taxes.

Interest payable June 1st and December 1st,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH,
With right of registration of principal or of conversion into full registered bonds.

TRUSTEE: THE STATE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK CITY.

23 Wall Street, New-York,
November 2d, 1894.

The St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, as a part of its plan for the retirement and readjustment of its securities, has recently created $2,500,000 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, regarding which the following statements are made to us by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company:

"The bonds are secured by an absolute first lien on its terminals at East St. Louis and its terminal line from East St. Louis to Belleville, Ill., 14 miles; and also secured by its practically perpetual leasehold estate in 225 miles of railroad.

"The terminal property at East St. Louis included in this mortgage consists of 78 acres, and is one of the best located and most extensive of the terminals at that point. It adjoins the terminal of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, and with its ample yards, shops, and fourteen miles of ballasted main track, and twenty-four miles of sidings, practically reaches as a terminal line to Belleville, Illinois; whence its 225 miles of leased lines extend and form connections with the several thousands of miles of roads running south, southeast, and southwest, which supply it with the large and constantly growing traffic for which it is fully equipped. Its tonnage into St. Louis is only exceeded by one road entering that city (the Iron Mountain) and is within one per cent. of the tonnage of that company.

"The principal traffic of the Company is coal, of which article it carries into St. Louis a larger tonnage than any other transportation company, and by reason of the superior quality of the coal mined along its line, supplies a steadily increasing tonnage south, north, and west to connecting lines. For more than one hundred miles its line runs through a practically continuous belt of coal of various grades, and there are more than thirty mines on its lines, most of these being tributary only to this Company's road.

"The gross earnings of the Company in 1893 were $6,500 per mile for the whole 239 miles operated, and after paying Taxes the net earnings were $2,442 per mile. Of the total, seventy per cent. was from local earnings.

"Earnings from January, 1893, to January, 1894:

Gross	$1,553,974.80
Op. Expenses	921,674.75
Net	$632,300.05
Taxes	$48,509.78
Rental	426,932 52
	475,502.30
Surplus	$156,797.75
Income from other sources	8,750.00
	$165,547.75

"Recently the company has changed its fiscal year to conform to the Inter-State Commerce Reports, and it now runs from July to July. The Auditor reports that for the first four months of the present fiscal year, to November 1st, the Net Surplus Revenue will be $92,000.

"The actual gross earnings made on the main track terminal mileage covered by this mortgage have averaged for fifteen years over $20,000 per mile, and the net over $9,000 per mile, and in 1893 they were over $21,000 gross and over $9,000 net per mile, or full interest on this issue of bonds from this source alone, without applying any part of the profits from operation of leased lines and other sources of income, from which additional net revenue is annually derived. The net earnings on this mileage for the eight months of 1894 indicate that it will be for the present year in excess of $9,000 per mile net.

"The Company has devoted its surplus earnings to improving and strengthening the position of the property in all respects, and the important betterments are now fully completed, the principal lines being laid with 70-lb. steel rails, on stone and gravel ballast, and within the past four years has expended four hundred thousand dollars for new equipment alone. The equipment covered by the mortgage and free of any other line is worth to-day at least $800,000.

"The compactness of the system and the heavy proportion of local business are important factors in the efficient and economical management of the property, which is at this date in better physical condition, both as to roadbed, buildings, and equipment, than ever before. This is stated without any qualifications whatever, although at the end of twelve months of extreme depression in general business.

"The purpose of this issue of bonds is to enable the Company to complete the payment of all its remaining bonds and to enable it to readjust its securities, the full accomplishment of which as proposed will leave the outstanding securities of this Company only

"$2,500,000 First Mortgage Bonds.
"$3,470,800 Capital Stock (Common.)
"The present stock of the Company is $1,170,800 in Preferred Stock and $2,300,000 in Common Stock.

"The fair value of the property is believed to be not over-estimated at the par of this proposed issue of bonds and of the stock as above."

We offer the balance of $2,000,000 of these bonds (over $1,250,000 having been already taken for investment,) to the holders of the Dividend Bonds and Preferred Stock of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, at 101 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st. The bonds are ready for delivery.

The Dividend Bonds will be received in payment therefor at eighty-six and one-half per centum of their par value. Holders of the Preferred Stock of the said Company may deliver to us the same in payment for these bonds at one-hundred and fifty-eight and one-half per centum of its par value, plus amount of accrued dividend from October 1st, 1894, receiving through us, in addition, for each share of the preferred stock so surrendered one share of the Common Stock of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time and without notice.

Application will be duly made to list these Bonds on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the Mortgage may be obtained at our office.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

THE PREFERRED STOCKHOLDERS AND THOSE HOLDING
DIVIDEND BONDS
OF THE
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Co.

are hereby notified that the Company has arranged with Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. to accept in payment for subscriptions made to them for the First Mortgage and Terminal 5 per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, the Dividend Bonds taken at eighty-six and one-half per centum of the par value thereof, and the Preferred Stock taken at one hundred and fifty-eight and one-half per centum of the par value, plus amount of accrued dividend from October 1st, 1894, receiving through Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. in addition, for each share of the Preferred Stock so surrendered, one share of the Common Stock of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute R. R. Company.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, Chairman.
10 Wall Street, New-York, Nov. 2d, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee of the Mortgage of the WHEELING, LAKE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY, dated December 20, 1888, has $14,529.40 for account of the SINKING FUND, which amount will be invested in the purchase of Bonds secured by said Mortgage. Proposals for the same will be received at the office of the Trustee on or before noon Monday, November 5th, 1894, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed 105 and accrued interest. LOUIS FITZGERALD,
New-York, October 25th, 1894. President.

Financial.

RICHMOND TERMINAL REORGANIZATION.
23 Wall Street,
New-York, November 1st, 1894.

To all Holders of our Reorganization Receipts for Securities of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and System, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company and System:

On and after November 2d we shall be prepared to receive our Reorganization Certificates for conversion into securities, as provided in the plan of reorganization.

Each holder must deliver to us all Reorganization Certificates held by him, for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by us. One hundred Schedules will be taken in by us on each business day, and the new securities, in exchange, will be delivered on the following day.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") MUST BE INDORSED IN BLANK; and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

The new bonds are for $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell the fractions to us, or we will sell them such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE
New-York City Suburban Water Company:

The bondholders of the above Company are advised that the holders, including the English holdings, exceeding in the aggregate seventy-five per cent. of the entire bond issue, have united in designating the undersigned as a Reorganization Committee.

A Trust Agreement is being prepared, and will be submitted to the bondholders within a few days, with a request for a deposit of their bonds.

HENRY K. McHARG,
Vice President Manhattan Company Bank, New-York.
NEWMAN ERB,
Receiver of the estate of Coffin & Stanton, New-York.
CHRISTIAN DEVRIES,
President National Bank of Baltimore, Md.
CHARLES BARD,
President First National Bank, Norwich, Conn.
HUNTER WYKES
of the firm of Street, Wykes & Co., New-York.

Union Pacific Coupons.

Pursuant to order of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska, the coupons maturing as stated below on the following described bonds will be paid on and after November 2, 1894, by JAMES G. HARRIS, TREASURER FOR THE RECEIVERS, 92 AMES BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS., AND BY THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY:

Union Pacific Railway Company Omaha Bridge Renewal 5s, due April 1, 1894.

S. H. H. CLARK,
OLIVER W. MINK,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
JOHN W. DOANE,
FREDERIC R. COUDERT,
} Receivers.
Boston, November 1, 1894.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7,
At 12:30 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of executors.

100 shs. United New-Jersey R. R. & Canal Cos.
180 shs. American Fire Ins. Co.
14 shs. N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R.
Pew No. 106, ground floor, 5th Avenue Presbyterian Church, middle aisle.
For account of whom it may concern.
35 shs. Ohio & Kalamazoo R. R., 10 p. c. stock.
$5,000 Nor. Pacific R. R. & Land Grant, 2d Mtge. Sks. Fd. 6 p. c. Regstd. Bd., 1933.
100 shs. National State Bank, Newark, N. J.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
30 shs. 2d Avenue R. R.
$12,000 Union Elevated R. R. 5 p. c. Income Bds.
90 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
50 shs. American Fire Ins. Co.
$3,500 Central Gas Light Co. 6 p. c. Certfs.
15 shs. Peoples' Gas Light Co. of Kilyn.
$2,000 Western steam easy; quiet; sales, 150 bbls; 2,000 bush; 75,000 lbs.
$500 Brooklyn City R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Bd.
$15,000 Centralia & Chester R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
300 shs. John Good Cordage Co.
$5,000 N. J. Traction & Brooklyn Heights R. R. Coll. Trust 6 p. c. Gold Notes, 1897.

Meetings and Elections.

BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Office of THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, New-Orleans, La., Oct. 5, 1894.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.

Savings Banks.

INTEREST ALLOWED

From NOVEMBER 1 on deposits made not later than NOVEMBER 3, and remaining in bank on JANUARY 1, 1895, by the

Excelsior Savings Bank,
COR. 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Gotlieb Halpern, dry goods dealer at 1,197 and 1,199 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, has sold his business, and creditors are now trying to collect their claims. Henry M. Marks purchased the stock for $6,000 cash. His attorneys have counterbonded a replevin for $278, which had been issued by C. Simon & Sons, creditors of Halpern. Acheson, Harden & Co. have obtained an attachment against Halpern for $351. Mr. Halpern's liabilities are estimated at $20,000, and no assets are in sight.

—Thomas M. Latimer, dry goods dealer at 188 Federal Street, Allegheny, Penn., confessed judgments yesterday aggregating $85,000. Executions were issued and the property is now in the hands of the Sheriff. Mr. Latimer has been in business many years. He attributes his embarrassment principally to shrinkage in values. He says that out of a business this year amounting to $22,000 he has not cleared a dollar.

—The Sheriff has received an execution for $7,427 against Lewis W. Marks and a replevin for $5,000 against both Mr. Marks and his wife, Fanny Marks, dealer in artificial flowers and feathers at 80 Great Jones Street, both in favor of Jacob A. Stein. Mr. Marks failed in April last, with liabilities reported at $40,000, and the business has since been carried on in his wife's name.

—The Sheriff sold the stock yesterday of Stern & Co., wholesale dealers in men's furnishing goods at 687 and 689 Broadway, who failed on Oct. 24, and of Otto Fukushima, doing business as the Japanese Trading Company at 915 Broadway.

—An execution against Henry Drandt, dealer in coal and wood at 229 to 239 West Sixty-fourth Street, has been received by the Sheriff in favor of E. A. Saunders & Co., to whom Mr. Drandt and Louisa C. Drandt confessed judgment for $8,070.

—Morris Furmansky, dealer in dry goods and clothing at Yonkers, has confessed judgments in this city to the H. B. Claflin Company for $318 and to Morris Ommansky for $729. His liabilities are said to be over $5,000.

—Gotthard A. Litthauer has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Isaac Boltansky, jeweler, of 2,059 Third Avenue, in the suit of Hippolyte Didisheim & Brother.

—George E. Ranous has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for George Barnhart, ice dealer, of 514 West Fourteenth Street, in the suit of Tilley & Littlefield.

To be Incorporated in Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 2.—In the State Senate Senator Hazen has introduced a bill to incorporate the Nicaragua Company, for the purpose of building a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific through Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 2.

COFFEE—Spot Rio quiet; steady; No. 7, 16¼c. ....Sales, 500 bags No. 9, plus 10 points, 15c; 1,500 bags Santos, private terms; 2,500 piculs interior Padang, from September sale, 22c; 1,000 mats do, spot, 22½c, and 500 bdls Mocha on private terms....Option sales and exchanges of 28,750 bags Rio; market closed steady; 5@10 points up; Hamburg steady; ¾@1 pfennig up....November delivery closed at 13.30@13.35c, (selling at 13.30@13.35c for 750 bags,) December at 12.60@12.65c, (selling at 12.50@12.60c for 7,500 bags,) January at 12@12.05c, (selling at 11.95@12c for 5,500 bags,) February at 11.70@11.80c, (selling at 11.70c for 250 bags,) March at 11.55@11.60c, (selling at 11.55@11.60c for 6,750 bags,) April at 11.45@11.55c, May at 11.30@11.35c, (selling at 11.35@11.45c for 7,250 bags.)....Stock of Rio and Santos here to-day, 152,117 bags; at other distributing points, 72,964 bags; warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 14,618 bags.

COTTON—Futures more active; steady; 16@3 points up; better Liverpool; local covering....Aggregate business, 134,000 bales; November deliveries closed at 5.52@5.54c, (selling at 5.52@5.56c for 900 bales,) December at 5.54@5.55c, (selling at 5.49@5.58c for 11,800 bales,) January at 5.59@5.60c, (selling at 5.54@5.69c for 42,700 bales,) February at 5.64@5.65c, (selling at 5.59@5.67c for 7,900 bales,) March at 5.66@5.70c, (selling at 5.64@5.73c for 49,200 bales,) April at 5.74@5.75c, (selling at 5.74@5.76c for 800 bales,) May at 5.80@5.81c, (selling at 5.75@5.83c for 1,300 bales,) June at 5.86c, (selling at 5.80@85c for 8,800 bales,) July at 5.94@5.96c, (selling at 5.93@5.96c for 600 bales.)....Spot sales, 111 bales to spinners at steady prices; middling at 6¼@6c.... Port receipts, 77,874 bales, against 38,727 bales same day last year; week's receipts, 429,803 bales, against 389,258 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Demand slow; free offerings; barely steady....Sales, 8,300 pks, in lots; Winter wheat patents at $2.65@$2.90, Winter wheat clears at $2.25@$2.50, Winter wheat straights at $2.40@$2.70, Spring wheat clears at $2.10@$2.45, Spring wheat straights at $2.90@$3.25, Spring wheat patents at $3.15@$3.40, and fancy up to $3.65; City Mills at $3.25 for West Indies; City Mills patents at $3.90; No. 1 at $2@$2.40; No. 2 at $2@$2.25; fine, $1.55@$1.95; super at $1.60@$2.10; Spring bakers' at $2.10@$2.25....Arrivals, 14,333 bbls and 13,882 sacks; exports, 6,687 bbls and 1,925 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 80,230 bbls and sacks....RYE FLOUR—400 bbls sold, in lots, at easy prices; poor to choice superfine at $2.55@$2.85; fancy at $2.90....CORNMEAL—300 bbls sold; Brandywine at $3.10; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at $1.15; fine do, $1.25@$1.30....HOMINY CHOPS, 95c@$1....FEED steady; 40 to 80 lb at 70@80c; 100 lb at 85@90c; sharps at 90c@$1....RYE FEED, 80@85c....FLAXSEED nominal....COTTONSEED MEAL at $21@$22 per ton. ....RYE nominal; Western and State, 48@57c, from track and in boatloads....BUCKWHEAT quoted at 60@70c....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR quoted at $2.10....BARLEY quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee, 60@61c; Western, 60@65c....BARLEY MALT dull; Southern, country-made, 85@90c; Jersey-rowed State, 70@72½c; six-rowed do, 75@80c; Western, 65@75c.

WHEAT—Spot dull; firm; ⅝c higher; sales, 32,000 bush. No. 2 hard Winter, for export, 1¼c over December, free on board, store....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1¼c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, ⅝c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 1¼c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 56⅜c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 67¾c; No. 1 Northern, store, 65¾c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 58⅝c....Clearances hence, 48,824 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 91,680 bushels....Receipts, 94,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 173,907 bushels; in the interior, 595,312 bushels....Options more active; advancing ½c; firmer cables; better West; foreign buying; declining ⅝c; realizing; rallying ½c; decreased receipts; better West; local covering; closing strong; ⅝c over yesterday....Future sales, 3,415,000 bushels; November, closing 55⅝c; 1,645,000 bushels December, 56¼@56⅜c, closing at 56⅜c; March closing at 59⅝c; 1,770,000 bushels May, 60⅝@61¼c, closing at 61¼c.

CORN—Spot dull; firm; sales, 17,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, 60c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels new ungraded yellow, 58c, delivered....Receipts, 44,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 44,472 bushels; in the interior, 81,114 bushels....Clearances hence, 882 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 4,702 bushels....Options advanced ¼@¾c; better West; foreign buying; local covering; declined ⅝@¾c; local realizing; advanced ¼@⅝c; following wheat; closed firm; ¼@⅜c up; trading moderate....Option sales, 320,000 bushels; 10,000 bushels November, 58⅝@58¾c, closing at 58¾c; 75,000 bushels December, 56⅝@57¼c, closing at 57⅜c; 25,000 bushels January, 56½@55½c, closing at 55½c; 210,000 bushels May, 54 15-16@55¼c, closing at 55½c.

OATS—Spot quiet; ¼c higher; closing steady. ....Sales, 45,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36¾c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 36c for 3,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 37¼c; No. 3 do, 36¾c; No. 2 mixed, 32¾@33c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 32½c; rejected mixed, 31¼c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾@34c; track mixed, 33@34¼c; track white, 36@39¼c for 22,000 bushels....Options dull; trading local; prices firm; unchanged, to ¼c up; following corn and the West....Option sales, 125,000 bushels; November closing at 33c; 50,000 bushels December, 33¾@33¾c, closing at 33¾c; 5,000 bushels January, 34¾c, closing at 34¾c; 10,000 bushels February, 35@35¼c, closing at 35¼c; 50,000 bushels May, 36½@36¾c, closing at 36¾c; No. 2 white, November, closing at 36¾c; 10,000 bushels January, 37¾@37¾c, closing at 37¾c....Receipts, 81,900 bushels; exports, 1,763 bushels.

HOPS—Better foreign reports; light local trade; prices uncharged....State quotations, 8@11c for medium to choice 1894 crop, 5@7c for 1893 crop, and 8@11c for 1894 Pacific coast.

METALS—Tin easy; spot at 14.70c....Copper steady at 9.50@9.55c....Lead quiet at 3.12½@3.15c....Spelter quiet at 3.35@3.37½c.

OILS—Cottonseed easier; sales, 200 bbls prime yellow, 28; do, good off grade, offered at 27; do, red, 26½; prime crude scarce; 24@24½; off grade, do, 22½@23.

PROVISIONS—Hog products easier; quiet....PORK—Moderate demand; steady; sales, 300 bbls; mess, $13.50@$14.50; short clear, $14@$16; family mess, $14.50....DRESSED HOGS steady; 6¼c for 160 lb average, 6¾c for 200 lb, 6⅝c for 180 lb, 6⅜c for 140 lb; pigs, 6¾@6¾c; interior deliveries, 6¼@6⅝c....BEEF STEADY; quiet; steady; pickled bellies, 12 lb, 7½c; 9@9½c for hams, 5⅝@5¾c for pickled shoulders....BEEF dull; extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$16.50....BEEF HAMS quiet; at the West, $16; here, $17@$17.50. ....LARD—Western steam easy; quiet; sales, 150 tcs cash, 7.30c; 750 tcs, cost, insurance, and freight, to Liverpool, 7.25@7.30c; city steam quiet, 6¼@6¾c; options, November closed 7.25c asked; January 7.26c nominal; refined quiet; Continent, 7.75c; South America, 8c; compound, 5¼@6¼c. ....TALLOW easy; quiet; city, 4¾c asked; sale, 100 hhds....STEARINE—Lard stearine nominal; 8¾@9c; Western and city; oleostearine quiet; 6¾@6¾c....BUTTER in light receipt and firm for fancy creamery; Western creamery, 23½c; do, poor to prime, 15@22c; Pennsylvania, do, 17@23c; do, State creamery, 17@23c; State dairy half tubs, best, new, 22c; do, poor to prime, 14@21c; imitation creamery, 14@18c; Western dairy, 11@16c; Western factory, 10@14c; June creamery, 16@21½c....CHEESE—Firmer for fancy full cream; State, full cream, large, 8@10¾c; fancy, 10@10¾c; small, 8¼@11c; part skims, 3¼@7c; full skims, 2½@3c....EGGS firmer for fancy; State and Pennsylvania, 20@22c; Western, 20½@21c; ice-house, 15@18½c; Western, per case, $3@$4.50; limed, 15½@16c.

RICE—Moderate supply; fair demand; firm.... Domestic quoted at 4¼@4¾c, including choice and fancy at 5⅝@5¾c; head at 6@6¼c. Patna at 4@4¼c, and Japan at 4¾@4¾c.

SUGAR—Raw steady; moderate demand; sales, 170 bags centrifugals, 96° test, 2½c, in bond; 3,500 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, 2 9-16c, and 1,530 bags do, 1 15-16c, in bond....Quotations: Centrifugals, 89° test, 3½c; muscovado, 89° test, 3c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅝c....Refined steady; quiet; cutloaf and crushed, 4¾@4 15-16c; powdered, 4 5-16@4½c; granulated, 4 1-16@4¼c; off A, 3 11-16@4c; yellow, 3@3¾c.

TOBACCO—Fair demand; prices steady; sales, 300 cases 1893 Pennsylvania, Havana, 9@10c; 100 cases 1893 New-England seed leaf, private terms; 150 cases 1892 Wisconsin Havana, 11½@12¼c; 50 cases 1892 Zimmers, private terms; 100 cases sundries, 4@20c; 450 bales Havana, 70c@$1.05; 200 bales Sumatra, 90c@$3, in bond.

WOOL—More interest shown in samples; light business transacted; held generally steady; sales, 67,000 lb Spring Texas, 9@12c; 10,000 lb Fall do, 8@10c; 105,000 lb pulled, 150,000 lb Montevideo, 20,000 lb washed Aleppo, and 30,000 lb China, on private terms.

FREIGHTS—The market is steady and quiet on the berth, and moderately brisk in chartering. Engagements: To Antwerp, 1 load grain at 1¾d. To Liverpool, 50 tcs lard and 600 bxs bacon, 12s 6d; 100 tcs beef, 2s 1d; 200 bbls glucose, 8s 9d, and 2,000 bxs Florida oranges, 35c per box; to Southampton, 300 bxs bacon at 15s and 500 bbls apples, 8s; to Newcastle, 900 bbls oil, 3s; to Hull, 700 bbls oil, 3s. Charters: British steamer, cotton, Virginia to Liverpool, 32s 6d; Norwegian steamer, 289 tons, West India time charter, ten months, $350 per month; steamer, 661 tons, time charter, one month, $3,175; British bark, 8,500 bbls petroleum, from Philadelphia to Dieppe, 2s 3d; German ship, 70,000 cases petroleum, hence to Hong Kong, 17c; British bark, deals, St. John, N. B., to the United Kingdom, at or about 40s; Norwegian bark, lumber, Pensacola to Rio, $14; Norwegian bark, lumber, Pensacola to Rio, $15, $2 form; Italian bark, lumber, Pensacola to Buenos Ayres, $10.50, Rosario, $13; Norwegian bark, lumber, Pensacola to Bushos Ayres, private terms; Norweglan bark, lumber, Ship Island to Buenos Ayres, private terms; British bark, lumber, Mobile to Buenos Ayres, private terms; British brig, lumber, Savannah to Santos, $15.50; schooner, logwood, Monte Christi to New-York, $8; bark, lumber, Pensacola to Mayaguez, $5.75 and port charges; British schooner, lumber, Mobile to Matanzas, at or about $6, Spanish gold; British schooner, lumber, Mobile to Sagua, $5.50, Spanish gold; brig, coal, Philadelphia to Wilmington, N. C., 50c; thence to Samana Bay, with lumber, $6.50 and port charges; schooner, 414 tons, machinery and coal, Philadelphia to Guantanamo, $1,900; schooner, lumber, Savannah to Portland, $4.87½; schooner, lumber, Norfolk to Boston, $3; British schooner, coal, Edgewater to Halifax, $1.20; a number of schooners, from local points to ports beyond Cape Cod at 90c and towages to Exeter, 75c and towages to Pittston, Me., 60c to Portland, 70c to Bangor, 65c to Gloucester, 50c to New-Bedford, 60c to Camden.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 68s 9d; prime mess dull at 60s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 60s 3d; do medium, dull at 58s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 43s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 34s; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 35s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 35s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 34s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, dull at 27s. Cheese—American finest white and colored dull at 48s 6d. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed oil, Liverpool refined, dull at 19s 9d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s 9d. Resin—Common firm at 3s 7½d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, firm at 36s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 4s 4½d; No. 2 red Spring steady at 4s 3d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 5s 3d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, nominal; November firm at 4s 1¼d; December steady at 4s 9½d; January steady at 4s 9d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2 15s@£3.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, November delivery, 3d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 1-64@3 2-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 3-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 5-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 3 6-64@3 7-64d; April and May delivery, 3 8-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 3 10-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 3 12-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 13-64@3 14-64d.

LONDON, Nov. 2—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 12s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 9s 9d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—November, 10s; January and March, 10s 2½d. Resin, 4s 3d per cwt for American strained.

HAVANA, Nov. 2.—Sugar quiet. Exchange—On the United States, short sight, gold, 9¼@10½ premium; on London, 20½ premium.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—Cotton firm; good middling, 5¾c; middling, 5 3-16c; low middling, 4 15-16c; good ordinary, 4 11-16c; net receipts, 16,803 bales; gross receipts, 17,512 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,557 bales; coastwise, 3,925 bales, sales, 8,550 bales; stock, 309,157 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 131,688 bales; gross receipts, 134,319 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 26,808 bales; to France, 5,550 bales; to the Continent, 8,856 bales; coastwise, 8,734 bales; sales, 35,150 bales; spinners,

BYRNES INSTRUCTS HIS MEN

IN A GENERAL ORDER HE TELLS OF ELECTION DAY DUTIES.

The Entire Police Force Must Be on Duty from 6 A. M. Until the Votes Are Canvassed—Violators of Election Laws Must Be Arrested—Excise Laws Must Be Enforced—Protection for Officials and Authorized Watchers and Challengers.

Superintendent Byrnes yesterday instructed all the Inspectors, Captains, and Acting Captains in their duties for election day. He gave to each a copy of a general order for his guidance.

In the order the Superintendent says that the polls are to be kept open from 6 A. M. until 4 P. M.; that the entire force shall be on duty Tuesday; that two policemen shall be in attendance at each polling place from 6 A. M. until the votes are canvassed; that all persons who violate the election laws shall be arrested and charged with the offense, and that the excise law shall be enforced.

He instructs them to see that the official ballots, ballot boxes, and voting booths are in good order and properly labeled and distributed by 5:45 A. M. election day morning, and to obtain proper receipts therefor, which shall be forwarded to him by 9 A. M. Notice must be promptly sent to him of the absence of any election officer at the opening of the polls and of the prolonged absence of any of them during the day or evening.

Inspectors of Election are by law canvassers of the vote cast, and the police are to protect them in the undisturbed possession of the ballot boxes. All persons who are legally acting in an orderly manner as challengers must be protected, and the police must see that all persons lawfully designated as watchers or challengers are recognized and afforded all the facilities, as required by the statutes.

The sections of the election law to which the Superintendent calls attention are as follows:

Section 16, Chapter 275, Laws of 1894—

All meetings of the Board of Inspectors shall be public. The said board and each individual member thereof shall have full authority to preserve peace and good order at such meetings and around the polls of an election, and to keep the access thereto open and unobstructed, and to enforce obedience to their lawful commands during their meetings. The said board may appoint one or more electors to communicate their orders and directions and to assist in the performance of their duties in this section enjoined. If any person shall refuse to obey the lawful command of the Inspectors, or by disorderly conduct, in their presence or hearing, shall interrupt or disturb their proceedings, they may make an order directing the Sheriff or any constable of the county, or any peace officer, to take the person so offending into custody and detain him until the final canvass of the votes shall be completed, but such order shall not prohibit the person so taken into custody from voting at such election. Such order shall be executed by any Sheriff, constable, or peace officer to whom the same shall be delivered, but, if none shall be present, by any other person deputed by such board in writing. The said board, or any member thereof, may order the arrest of any person other than an election officer violating, or attempting to violate, any of the provisions of this election code.

Section 1,856 of the Laws of 1882, cited as the Consolidated act—

The Inspectors of Election in each election district in the City and County of New-York, while discharging any of the duties imposed upon them by this chapter, shall have full authority to preserve order and enforce obedience to their lawful commands at and around the place of registration, revision of registration, or election, during the time of registration, revision of registration, canvass, election or canvass, and return of votes; to keep the access to such place open and unobstructed; to prevent and suppress riots, tumults, violence, disorder, and all other improper practices tending to the intimidation or obstruction of voters, the disturbance or interruption of the work of registration, revision of registration, or the voting or canvass, estimate, or return of votes, and to protect the voters, challengers, and persons designated to watch the canvass of any ballots, from intimidation or violence, and the registers, poll books, boxes, and ballots from violence and fraud; and to appoint or deputize, if necessary, one or more electors to communicate their orders and directions, and to assist in the enforcement thereof.

Section 1,885 of the Laws of 1882, cited as the Consolidated act—

After the close of the poll of any election shall have been finally closed, the Inspectors of Election in their several election districts shall immediately, and at the place of the poll, proceed to canvass the votes. Such canvass shall be public, and shall not be adjourned or postponed until it shall have been fully completed, and the several statements hereinafter required to be made by the Inspectors shall have been made out and signed by them. No vote shall be received, nor shall any ballot be counted or canvassed, nor shall any statement of votes, announcement, or proclamation in this chapter required be made at any time when the main entrance to the room in which the election is held shall be closed in such a manner as to prevent ingress and egress, but the said Inspectors may station one or more officers at such entrance to exclude disorderly persons, and shall cause all duties to be performed, not less at least six persons, if so many claim that privilege, are allowed to be present, and so near that they can see whether the duties of the said Inspectors are faithfully performed. Any candidate for any office to be filled at the election may, by a certificate in writing, signed by him, designate one person for each election district in which he is a candidate, to be present at the canvass of the ballots containing the names of the persons designated for that office. The Inspectors of Election and the police or other officers attending at such election district specified in said certificate, shall make a passage for such person to the said Inspectors, and the said Inspectors shall permit him to be present at the canvass of all the ballots in the box containing the ballots for the office specified in the said certificate, and so near to them that he can see that such canvass, and the statement required of the votes found in each box are correctly made. And no Inspector of Elections, or Board of Inspectors, or police, or other officer, shall allow such person to be molested or removed during the canvass of such ballots, or until such statement has been made, completed, and signed, unless he shall be personally guilty of fraudulent or disorderly conduct.

Section 14, Chapter 680, Laws of 1892—

There shall be in each polling place during each election, at sufficient number of ballot boxes, not less than one for every fifty voters in the election district. Each such booth shall be at least three feet square, shall have four sides inclosed, each at least six feet high, and the one in front shall open as a door swinging outward, and shall extend to within two feet of the floor. Each such booth shall contain a shelf which shall be one foot wide, extending across one side of the booth at a convenient height for writing, and shall be furnished with such supplies, and conveniences, including shelves, pens, ink, blotting paper, pencils, and mucilage as will enable the voter conveniently prepare their ballots for voting. Each booth shall be kept clearly lighted while the polls are open, by artificial lights if necessary.

A guard rail shall be so constructed and placed at each polling place that only such persons as are inside such rail can approach within six feet of the ballot boxes and of the booths. The arrangement of the polling place shall be such that the booths can only be reached by passing within the guard rail, and that the booths, ballot boxes, election officers, and every part of the polling places, except the inside of the booths, shall be in plain view of the election officers and of persons just outside the guard rail.

Special attention is called to placing the guard rail as required by law, viz: "That only such persons as are inside the guard rail can approach within six (6) feet of the ballot boxes and of the booths."

Section 102 of Chapter 680, Laws of 1892—

Each political party duly filing certificates of nomination of candidates for offices to be filled at any such election, may by writing signed by the committee or other similar representative of such organization, or by the Chairman thereof, and delivered to one of the Inspectors of Election, appoint not more than two watchers to attend each polling place thereof * * * Such watchers may be present at such polling place, and within the guard rail from at least fifteen minutes before the unlocking and examination of any such ballot box at the opening of the polls of such election, until after the announcement of the result of the canvass of the votes cast thereat and the signing of the certificate thereof by the Inspectors.

A reasonable number of challengers, at least one person of each such party, shall be permitted to remain just outside the guard rail of each such polling place, and where they can plainly see what is done within such rail outside the voting booths, from the opening to the closing of the polls thereat.

No person shall, while the polls are open at any polling place, do any electioneering within such polling place, or within one hundred and fifty feet therefrom, in any public street or room, or in a public manner.

Section 41E of Chapter 714, Laws of 1894, amending the Penal Code—

Any person who: 1. During an election or town meeting, willfully defaces or injures a voting booth, compartment, or willfully removes or destroys any of the supplies or other conveniences placed in the voting booths or compartments in pursuance of law; or,

2. Before the closing of the polls, willfully defaces or destroys any list of candidates to be voted for at such election or town meeting, posted in accordance with the election law; or

3. During an election or town meeting, willfully removes or defaces the cards for the instruction of voters, posted in accordance with the election law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

As soon as the votes have been canvassed, the Superintendent directs, all public property must be sent to the station houses as quickly as possible.

A GERMAN BEET SUGAR DECISION.

General Appraisers Sustain Importers Against the Treasury Department.

Decision was made against the Treasury Department yesterday by the General Appraisers in the long-disputed case over German beet sugar. The Collector has decided that in computing the ad valorem duty on beet sugar, the market price in the country of manufacture should be held to include the internal revenue tax imposed by Germany on sugar for domestic consumption, and the export duty or bounty which Germany pays to encourage shipment to other countries.

Importers protested against this ruling. Their protest is sustained, the General Appraisers holding that both taxes should be eliminated in computing duty here. The internal revenue tax is not imposed in Germany when sugar is exported. On this account the Appraisers think that this tax cannot be considered as part of the market value. The export duty or bounty is excluded by the Appraisers because it applies only for the benefit of shippers, and is not laid on sugar for domestic consumption.

Since this is a reappraisement case, appeal can be taken only within two days. In that event a special board of three arbitrators will pass upon the question. It is not yet clear how the decision, should it stand, may affect imports of beet sugar. Importers are confident that it will at least operate as a check upon any advance in the price of American refined sugar.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Walter W. R. Fisher, Assistant Surgeon, from Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, to Fort Meade, S. D., to relieve Capt. Norton Strong; Assistant Surgeon Capt. Strong will report to Fort Sheridan, Ill., to relieve Lieut. George J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon Lieut. Newgarden will report to Fort Wayne, Mich.

—The Assistant Adjutant General will, after the close of the present season of target practice, perform the duties of Inspector of small arms practice at headquarters, Department of California.

—Capt. William W. Wotherspoon, Twelfth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Kingston, R. I.

—Major John G. Turnbull, Fifth Artillery, is assigned to duty at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., and will join that station at the expiration of his leave.

—A court-martial is appointed at the Presidio of San Francisco for the trial of enlisted men, Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, Fifth Artillery, President.

—Major Thomas W. K. Smith, First Infantry, is assigned to duty at San Diego Barracks, Cal., and will join that station at the expiration of his leave.

—A court-martial is appointed at Fort McIntosh, Texas, for the trial of enlisted men, Capt. G. A. Goodale, Twenty-third Infantry, President.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Harry A. Smith, First Infantry, twenty-one days; Capt. Walter L. Finley, Ninth Cavalry, one month's extension.

—Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, Fifth Artillery, is relieved from Battery L and is assigned to Light Battery D of that regiment.

—Lieut. George Vidmer, Tenth Infantry, is transferred to the cavalry arm. He l assigned to the Tenth Cavalry, Troop F.

—Capt. John McClellan, Fifth Artillery, is assigned to Battery L, vice Roberts.

—Lieut. Vidmer will join his station, Fort Assiniboin, Montana.

Navy.

—Commander Thomas Nelson has been ordered to ordnance instruction, Washington Navy Yard.

—Assistant Surgeon J. S. Hope has been detached from the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered home. He will bring an invalid to Washington.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 3.

	P. M.
Sun rises...6:32	Sun sets...4:54 | Moon sets...9:19

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	11:07	11:50	5:45	6:53
Governors Island	11:33	11:42	5:30	6:15
Hell Gate	1:26	1:35	6:58	7:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Anchoria, Glasgow	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Alvena, Port Limon	10:00 A. M.	.....
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Elbe, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
George W. Clyde, Cape Haiti	1:00 P. M.	.....
Knickerbocker, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	.....
Moravia, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	.....
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 6.

Ailsa, Cape Haiti	.....	.....
Lahn, Bremen	.....	11:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) Nov. 3.—Alsatia, Gibraltar, Oct. 18; Dania, Havre, Oct. 24; Etruria, Liverpool, Oct. 27; Francisco, Hull, Oct. 20, Germanic, Liverpool, Oct. 26; Bourgogne, Havre, Oct. 27; Marathon, Gibraltar, Oct. 15; Neckar, Naples, Oct. 15; Oevenum, Lisbon, Oct. 19; Paris, Southampton, Oct. 27; Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Oct. 14; Principia, Dundee, Oct. 20; Santiago, Nassau, Oct. 30; Scotia, Gibraltar, Oct. 18; Sicilia, Gibraltar, Oct. 14.

SUNDAY, Nov. 4.—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 24; Aral, London, Oct. 19; Fulda, Genoa, Oct. 25; Mohawk, London, Oct. 24; Spain, London, Oct. 19.

MONDAY, Nov. 5.—Orizaba, Havana, Nov. 1; Port Adelaide, Gibraltar, Oct. 25; Tauric, Liverpool, Oct. 26; Wittekind, Bremen, Oct. 25.

TUESDAY, Nov. 6.—State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Oct. 26; Trave, Bremen, Oct. 27.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7.—America, London, Oct. 26; Adirondack, Kingston, Oct. 31; Havel, Bremen, Oct. 31; Prussia, Havre, Oct. 28; Venezuela, La Guayra, Oct. 31; Wiesland, Antwerp, Oct 27.

Arrived.—New-York, Friday, Nov. 2

SS El Norte, Hawthorn, New-Orleans 5 ds., with mdse to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Iroquois, Pennington, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg..) Russell, Buenos Ayres Sept. 20, via St. Lucia, with mdse to Rusk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:10 A. M.

SS Yosemite, Tampico, Oct. 24, with mdse to William Johnston & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Chattahoochee, Savage, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Lampasas, Burrows, Galveston Oct. 27, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Richmond, Blakeman, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Sorrento, (Ger.,) Jorgensen, Hamburg Oct. 17, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

SS Ardanrotse, (Br.,) Smith, Philadelphia Nov. 1, with mdse in transit to W. D. Munson.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Vogelgesang, Hamburg Oct. 25, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to R. J. Curtis. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Cook, Bristol Oct. 16, via Swansea, with mdse to New-York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 P. M.

SS Moringen, (Nor.,) Oyen, Philadelphia Nov. 1, in ballast to W. W. Hurlbut.. Arrived at the Bar at 7:48 P. M.

Brig Rocky Glen, of Boston, Colbeth, Gonaives 15 ds., via Hampton Roads, with logwood to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., SW, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Lucigen, for Antwerp, for orders; Herschel, for Antwerp; City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

Bark Ravenswood, for Ceylon.

Spoken.

Bark Mohican, (Amer.,) Capt. Johnson, from New-York Aug. 8 for Honolulu, was spoken Sept. 14 in lat. 21 N, long. 33 W.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Nov. 30, 1894, the third-order light at Key West Light Station, on Key West Island, will be extinguished, and will remain so during the progress of the work of increasing the height of the tower 20 feet. On the same date a temporary fixed white lens-lantern light, without red sectors, will be established on a pole on the tower at a height of about 30 feet above the focal plane of the present light. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 116, No. 756, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Seventh Lighthouse District, 1893, Pages 12 and 27.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Circassia, (Br.,) Capt. Shanklin, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Oakley, (Br.,) Capt. Mahood, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Norwegian, (Br.,) Capt. Christie, from New-York Oct. 20, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Stuart Prince, (Br.,) sld. from Smyrna for York Oct. 26.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New-York Oct. 20, arr. at Rotterdam to-day.

SS Wilkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaefer, from New-York Oct. 17, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New-York Oct. 20 for Dover, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New-York Oct. 20 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

Bark Askoy, (Nor.,) Capt. Olsen, from New-York Oct. 15, arr. at Limerick to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2.—SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, sld. for New-York at 2 P. M. to-day.

IT WILL TOWER ABOVE THE WALDORF.

John Jacob Astor to Build a Hotel Adjoining That of His Cousin.

An eighteen-story hotel is to be built by John Jacob Astor on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, adjoining the Waldorf. If expectations are realized, it will be the largest, best-equipped, and most luxuriously appointed hotel in the world.

Work will be begun next February on the foundations, and if all goes well the new hotel will be opened Nov. 1, 1897, under the management of George C. Boldt, who now manages the Waldorf, owned by William Waldorf Astor, cousin of John Jacob Astor.

When William Waldorf Astor put up the Waldorf on his part of the old Astor homestead it was rumored that the other branch of the family was not exactly pleased, and that its members would continue to live in their brick house at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, right next door. The Waldorf has prospered, however, and John Jacob Astor some time ago decided to go his cousin one better in the hotel line.

George C. Boldt was seen at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon in reference to the matter by a reporter for The New-York Times.

"While plans are not completed yet," he said, "it is a fact that arrangements have been made whereby Mr. Astor will erect a hotel which, I am free to say, will surpass anything of the kind in existence. The Waldorf is thirteen stories high, and occupies a lot with 100 feet on Fifth Avenue and 250 feet on Thirty-third Street. The new hotel will be between sixteen and twenty stories high, and will have a frontage of 100 on Fifth Avenue and a depth of 250 feet on Thirty-fourth Street, running up to and including No. 14.

"I want to say at the start that the new hotel will not be a rival of the Waldorf, although it will be conducted independent of it. I will manage and direct both the houses. Work will be begun in the Spring, as soon as Mrs. William Astor moves up to her new house at Sixty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue.

"The architect will be Henry J. Hardenbergh, who built the Waldorf. Plans are not decided upon as to style of architecture to be adopted or as to the treatment in the interior decorations. All I can say is that the very best of everything that can be bought for a hotel will be put into it. I expect to make a trip abroad shortly in this connection. Certain elementary matters in construction, however, have been determined upon. There will be a ball and banquet room one flight up, on the north side of the building, running to the west wall, where 1,000 persons can meet at one time. The room, uninterrupted by post or pillar, will be 100 feet by 100 feet. The main dining room will run along the entire Fifth Avenue front, and will be nearly as large as the ballroom.

"There will be, besides, a number of large rooms for assemblies and germans, besides private dining rooms. It is also under advisement to set apart a portion of the hotel as bachelor apartments. The garden on the ground floor, in the centre of the building, will be much larger than the one in the Waldorf. The new hotel and the Waldorf will be connected by hallways.

"A name has been selected by Mr. Astor, and it is a capital one, but I am not at liberty to divulge it."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Some of the Transactions of Brokers and Auctioneers.

Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. have sold to a client, for Peter Marlé, the latter's four-story dwelling 48 West Nineteenth Street, with stable in rear, the lot extending through to Eighteenth Street, 25 by 184, at $160,000. There is no truth in the statement, sent out from the Real Estate Exchange, that the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street had been sold to parties represented by Messrs. Southack & Co.

Messrs. Fitzsimons & Smith have sold, for the Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, the leasehold four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 5 West Forty-second Street, 20.10 by 100, at $40,000.

Mr. Frank L. Fisher has sold to a Mr. Weinstein, for I. H. Fisher, the two six-story brick tenements 436 and 438 Ninth Avenue, each 24.8 by 95 by 100, at $85,000.

The large store and basement in Mr. F. H. Mela's new building 15 to 21 Lafayette Place, 97 by 137.6, has been leased, by B. M. Strauss of L. Tanenbaum's office, to Swartz, Jerkowski & Co., a clothing firm now on Broadway.

Mr. Jefferson M. Levy has bought, of Sadie L. Storms and Florence M. Van Gaasbeek, ten acres on Fifth Avenue, Mount Vernon, adjoining Fenwald, at $25,000. The broker was Kite Powell.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, at $3,500, to Edward D. Cowman, trustee, plaintiff, the three-story brick dwelling on the west side of Bathgate Avenue, 17.11 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 19 by 100.

New Buildings and Alterations.

The following plans for new buildings and alterations have been filed with the Building Department:

No. 567 Eagle Avenue, by M. J. Donohue and others of 712 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, four-story tenement; cost, $11,500.

Daly Avenue, east side, 355 feet west of Tremont Avenue, by Joseph Baumann of 2,291 Third Avenue, one-story frame stable; cost, $100.

No. 427 Second Avenue, by George Ehret of southeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, five-story brick flat and store, $22,000.

No. 11½ Abingdon Square, by Eleanor Outten of 13 Abingdon Square, one-story brick store; cost, $75.

No. 409 West Thirty-sixth Street, alterations by Sarah Cook to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

Nos. 719 and 721 Westchester Avenue, alterations by Samuel G Douglass to one-story frame shed; cost, $200.

Brooklyn Realty Matters.

Messrs. Ernestus Gulick & Co. have sold, for Hugh Stewart, to Senator William H. Reynolds, the five-story brick building 44 De Kalb Avenue, 25 by 100, adjoining the Abbey property, recently bought by Reynolds.

Mr. Thomas Rosecrans has sold, for William S. Hasan, to Albert W. Thompson, a $6,250, the two-story-and-basement brownstone dwelling 297 Fifty-fourth Street.

Messrs. C. N. Moody & Co. have sold, for William Gubbins, to a Mr. Marcus, at $15,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 135 Lincoln Place, 20.6 by 50 by 114.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to John Hays, plaintiff, at $5,500, the three-story brick flat 774 De Kalb Avenue, south side, 100 beet east of Tompkins Avenue, 20 by 100 by 22 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the erection of the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Grove Street, north side, 88.9 feet east of Wyckoff Avenue, two-story brick two-family dwelling, 20 by 39.4, $2,000; Church & Gough, owners.

St. Mark's Avenue, north side 100 feet east of Classon Avenue, two three-story brick flats, 20 by 55 each, $6,000; Nick Burghardt, owner.

Crystal Street, east side, 100 feet south of Glenmore Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 16 by 31, $2,000; Joseph Marson, owner.

Ridgewood Avenue, south side, 50 feet west of Dresden Street, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 40, $2,000; Frank Duffrin, owner.

Greene Street, northwest corner Provost Street, two-story frame factory, 150 by 50 by 25, $7,000; J. C. Wiardi & Co., owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Nov. 2.

88TH ST, n e corner of Boulevard, irregular, and other property; Jacob Lawson to the Metropolitan Improvement Company	$1
88TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 100x102.2; Samuel M Lederer and others to Jacob Lawson	1
83D ST, 523 East; Moeer Arndstein and wife to Patrick F Clark	28,000
85TH ST, 229 East; Louisa C. Friedline to William Seitz	100
133D ST, 5 West; Ann Collins to William E. Nunn	80,000
1ST AV, 2,038; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Max C. Baum	21,000
116TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 75x100.11; Hattie Kottek to Margaret C. Dwyer and another	80,000
EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 370 ft s of 155th St, 17.1 ft to Bradhurst Av, irregular; Eugene Durnin, referee, to Richard H. Handley	12,900
101ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 25 x100.7; Patrick Dempsey and wife to Isaac Mannheimer	1
101ST ST, same property; William H. Scott to Patrick Dempsey	1
116TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 25x76.11; Matilda Solomon to Robert Bicket. S W CORNER OF FARM of Mary D. Quimby and lands of George E. Sunderlin and another, Putnam County; George M. Quimby to Mabel G. and Ethel Quimby	2
131TH ST, 663 West; William J. Beard and wife to Michael H. Cashman	1
WADSWORTH AV, 235; Michael H. Cashman and wife to William J. Beard	1
11TH AV, w s, 18 ft n of 187th St, 94.10x100; same to Isabelle N. Leo	12,800
SHERMAN AV, s s, 100 ft w of Hawthorne St, 150x180; Jane Potter to Edward H. Landon	1
80TH ST, n s, 224.7 ft e of 11th Av, 10x81.6, and other property; John T. Cuming, as Under Sheriff of William C. Conner, to Susan Hamilton	100
MARY ST, n s, 195 ft w of Washington Av, 50x100; Julia E. Birss to Elizabeth H. Birss	1
LOT 843, map of Melrose, South, 23d Ward; George Vogler and wife to Nicholas Vogler	4,600
142D ST, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; James T. Barry and wife to Michael Ash and wife	1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Maurice O. Roberts and wife to Thomas Morris	23,000
132TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Michael Ash and wife to James T. Barry	7,000
LOTS 143 to 147, 153 to 155, and 163 to 166, map of Samuel R. Homestead, West Farms; Joseph Haskins to Peter Farrell.	650
WEST SIDE OF ROAD leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, adjoining lands of Webb Jennings; Mary E. Devine to Julius Alexander	6,500
CROSBY ST, s e s, 25.9x68, adjoining land of Miss Kimble; Louisa C. Friedline to William Seltz	100
SPRING ST, s w corner of Mercer St, 71x76; Louis Sachs and others to Abraham Boehm and another	1
SAME PROPERTY; James S. Watkins and others to Louis Sachs and another.	1
19TH ST, 52 West; Robert P. Getty, Jr., to Albert L. Thompson	1
34TH ST, 211 West; Sigmund Goldberg and wife to Frederick F. Proctor	1
19TH ST, s s, 320.9 ft w of 5th Av, 21.5 x92; Mary C. Livingston to Philip L. Livingston	1
SAME PROPERTY; Edward L. Short, trustee, to Philip L. Livingston, Jr	1
90TH ST, 113 West; Sophia Oppenheimer to Rosa Hirsch	32,400
70TH ST, 245 West; Arrianna A. Bellamy and others to John F. Simpson	1
SAME PROPERTY; Henry W. Benedict to same	24,500
COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 88th St, 50.8x100; Henry C. Irons and wife to John R. Todd	1
52D ST, 432 and 434; Marie Hummer to Bernhard Rosenstock	omitted
52D ST, s s, 425 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Albert Lewison and wife to Marie Hummer	1
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 29 ft s of 94th St, 27x100; James B. Gillie to Charles H. Genin	1
LEBANON ST, n s, 100 ft e of Crotona Av, 48.3x irregular, 24th Ward; C. Adelbert Becker and wife to William Henderson	3,200
BROAD ST, 41; Charles E. Runk and wife and another to Henry O. Havemeyer	1
FRONT ST, 98, one-half part; Howard C. Smith to John H. Caswell	16,750
FRONT ST, 98; William and Richard Irvin and wives to Howard C. Smith	1
SAME PROPERTY; William and Richard Irvin, executors of Richard Irvin, to same	33,500
MONROE ST, s s, 180.4 ft e of Rutgers St, 14.10x100; Jonas Well and another to Benedict A. Klein	17,500
GOERCK ST, w s, 75 ft n of Stanton St, 21x100; Albert Hastorf and wife to Annie Bernstein and another	23,000
117TH ST, 519 East; Robert B. Merritt and wife to George L. Baker, ex prop. and	1
SPRING ST, n s, 25x irregular, Lot 805, map of Bayard's Farm; Morris Goldstein and wife and others to Michael J. Bergen and another	31,000
MONROE ST, s s, 180.4 ft e of Rutgers St, 14.10x100; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Well and another	17,500
MOTT ST, 257; Carmella P. Lalli to the Friars Minor of the Order of St. Francis	34,000
CLARK ST, 13, and Dominick St, 4; Thomas Ford to John Conley and another	1
BROOME ST, s s, 25.3 ft w of Goerck St, 24.9x100; Bernhard Rosenstock and wife to Addie Auerbach	1
BANK ST, s s, 191.11 ft w of Greenwich St, 25x95; Lewis Dunham, executor of Kimble Dunham, to Mary E. Dunham and another	1,821

Recorded Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Julius, to Mary E. Devine; West Farms to Hunt's Point Road, adjoining land of Webb Jennings, 3 years	$1,750
AARON, Dora, and another to Max Danziger; s s of 78th St, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years	3,500
AUERBACH, Addie, and another to Magdalena Leidenthal; 37 Broome St, 3 years	4,200
AARON, Dora A., to Georgiana E. Arnold and another; s s of 78th St, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 1 and 5 years	21,030
BOUGHTON, Marion A., and others to United States Trust Company, New-York 457 West 147th St, 5 years	9,000
BALDWIN, Frank S., and wife to William J. Light and another; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 140th St, 1 year	6,000
BLOOM, Nettie, and another to James A. Brownridge; 24 Downing St, 2 years	4,000
BOUGHTON, Marion A., to Marin D. Keyes; same property, 5 years	2,500
BYRNE, James C., and wife to Anastasia Jackman; n s of 182d St, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 8 years (2 mortgages)	5,500
BACH, Lewis Z., to Charles J. Williams; n w corner of Park Av and 81st St, and other property, 1 year	10,000
BOEHM, Abraham, and another to Henry A. C. Taylor; s w corner of Mercer and Spring Sts, 1 year	105,000
SAME to Louis Sachs and another; same property, 1 year	20,000
BEARD, William J., to Charles Cashman; 235 Wadsworth Av, 3 years	3,100
COUILLARD, Clara C., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 47th St, 121.6 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years	10,000
CONDON, Mary, to Peter J. Devine; s s of Jerome Av, 175 ft n of Boulevard, demand	1,000
CHAFFEE, Harry, to the New-York Realty Company; w s of Broadway, 159.10 ft n of Grand St, demand	8,000
COLEMAN, Meyer, and wife to J. A. Roosevelt and another; s s of 20th St, 193.8 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years	10,000
CALKINS, Hiram, to Margaret Inglis; n s of 49th St, 229.2 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years	4,000
CLARK, George M., and others to J. A. Brooks; s s of 128th St, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years	2,100
CONLEY, John, and others, to George P. Messervy; s w corner of Dominick St and Clark St, and adjoining property on Clark St, 3 years	35,000
DWYER, Margaret C., and another to Newman Cowen; s s of 116th St, 25 ft e of Park Av, 5 years	25,000
SAME to Hattie Kottek; same property, 5 years	80,000
DEMPSEY, Patrick, and wife to W. H. Scott; n s of 101st St, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years	18,000
EHLERS, Herman H., and wife to Payson Merrill; n s of Railroad Av, 56.8 ft n of 160th St, 1 year	825
SAME to L. N. Lyon; same property, 3 years	5,000
FRAME, Joseph, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 120th St, 331 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years	15,000
HIGGINS, Edward, and another, executors, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 135th St, 225 ft w of Alexander Av, 1 year	9,000
HIGGINS, Edward, and another, executors, &c., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 135th St, 275 ft e of Lincoln Av, 1 year	4,000
HUMMER, Marie, to Albert Lewinson; s s of 52d St, 425 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year	2,500
SAME to same; s s of 52d St, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year	2,500
KLEIN, Benedict A., to R. S. Blake, executor; 132 Monroe St, 3 years	10,000
KETTUM, Ann E., and wife to H. B. Jockel; s s of 125th St, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year	5,000
KELLY, Annie, to F. P. Lockwood; e s of Madison Av, 141.4 ft s of 182d St, 1 year	500
SAME to same; e s of Madison Av, 173.4 ft s of 182d St, 1 year	500
LEO, Isabelle N., to M. H. Cashman; w s of 11th Av, 94.10 ft n of 187th St, 3 years	10,240
McCARTHY, John, and wife to Della Garry and others, executors; s s of 101st St, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years	12,000
SAME to same; s s of Madison Av, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 3 years	16,000
SAME to Louis Marshall; e s of Madison Av, 50.11 ft s of 101st St, 3 years	16,000
MANHEIMER, Isaac, and wife to W. H. Scott; n s of 101st St, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years	5,000
MOSS, Mary A., to John L. Broome; s s of 64th St, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, secures rent	3,000
PROCTOR, Frederick F., to Samuel Louis; n s of 84th St, 126 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years	5,000
PHILEPPI, George, Jr., to Frances E. Ausbacher; s s of 75th St, 253 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years	6,000
PLATH, Ernst, to Rachel Strasbourger; e s of Orchard St, 112.6 ft n of Grand St, demand	2,000
SMITH, Bartlett, to the United States Life Insurance Company; s s of 125th St, 90 ft w of Park Av, 2 years	15,000
SEITZ, William, to Louis H. Friedline; e s s of Crosby St, ad